

WEATHER FORECASTS
Victoria and vicinity—light to moderate winds, fine and warm during the day.
Vancouver and vicinity—generally fair and warm during the day.

The Daily Colonist.

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NO. 257—SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR

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THIRTY-SIX PAGES

FORMER CABINET MINISTER DEAD

Hon. J. A. Stewart, Minister of Railways and Canals in the Meighen Government, Succumbs to Long Illness

POPULAR MEMBER OF TWO PARLIAMENTS

Successful Business Man With Record of Achievement, Had Won Admiration and Esteem of His Party

VANCOUVER, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to The Sun from Montreal tonight says: Hon. J. A. Stewart, Minister of Railways in the Meighen government, died today in the Royal Victoria Hospital after an illness of several months. In the same building Hon. W. C. Kennedy, present Minister of Railways, is making a grim fight for life following two operations.

Though but a comparatively short time in the House of Commons, Hon. J. A. Stewart was popular with his fellow-members of two Parliaments, and others who came into contact with him. He was also highly regarded for his undoubted ability as a clever speaker and debater and a good organizer. The late Mr. Stewart came to the House in May, 1918, when he was returned by acclamation in a by-election to fill the vacancy for Lanark in the House of Commons caused by the death of the sitting member, Hon. A. E. Hanna. A successful business man with a record of achievement behind him, he was soon recognized as a most useful member in the ranks of the government of the day. His work on the floor of the House and in committees won for him the admiration and esteem of the leaders of his party, and his ability was recognized when, in 1921, he was promoted to the rank of Minister of Railways and Canals. In this portfolio Hon. Mr. Stewart succeeded Hon. J. R. Reid on the latter's appointment to the Senate.

Represented Lanark

In the general elections of December, 1921, Mr. Stewart retained his seat in Lanark when so many of his former fellow-members were going down to defeat throughout the Province.

Though in poor health for some time, the announcement a few weeks ago that the former Minister of Railways was seriously ill at Montreal came as something of a surprise to his friends. Mr. Stewart, it was stated, had gone to Montreal, where his wife was ill, and had been stricken by his illness while remaining in that city to be near her.

The late Mr. Stewart was a native of Perth, Ont., and was educated there and at Ottawa College and Osgoode Hall, where he took his LL.B. degree. He was a King's Counsel and head of the legal firm of Stewart, Hope & O'Donnell, Perth.

The former minister was connected with a number of successful business ventures, being president of the Henry K. Waples & Co., Ltd.; The Andrew Jergens Company, Ltd.; Perth Shoe Co., Ltd.; and also a director of the Canadian National Bank and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, having been High Chief Ranger of that order from 1904 to 1917.

The late Mr. Stewart was married in November, 1907, to Jessie Mabel, daughter of J. T. Henderson, of Perth, Ont.

SHIPS COLLIDE IN DENSE FOG

Union Oil Tanker Seriously Damaged at Golden Gate, and Cargo of Oil Is Being Removed

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The Union Oil tanker Cymon Stewart and the Luckenbach freighter Walter A. Luckenbach collided in a dense fog off the San Francisco lightship.

The Cymon Stewart was the most seriously damaged and was beached at Point Lobos, at the entrance of the Golden Gate, and her cargo of oil is being removed.

The Luckenbach was badly damaged at the bow, but was able to make her way to her dock under her own steam. The Cymon Stewart was bound for Los Angeles with a cargo of oil. The Luckenbach was coming into port from Boston.

As soon as the two vessels struck, distress signals were blown and the lifesaving crews of the Golden Gate station put out to the rescue.

As far as can be ascertained, no one was injured.

GERMAN AND FRENCH GRAIN CROPS DECLINE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—A substantial decline in the grain crops of both France and Germany is shown in estimates prepared by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and cables to the Agricultural Department here.

France's 1922 wheat production is placed at 235,340,000 bushels, a decrease of \$4,000,000 from last year, and that of Germany at 63,070,000 bushels, representing a decline of 31,330,000 bushels.

ONTARIO FIRE TOLL STEADILY INCREASES

Fifty-One of Missing Bodies Have Been Identified and Estimates of Property Damage Range From Seven Million to Fifteen Million Dollars, According to Latest Reports

Temporary Shacks Up On Ruins of Old Sites

COBALT, Oct. 7.—Fishing parties returning from outlying sections of the district devastated by forest fires on Wednesday reported that the death list was increasing steadily, one report stating that fifty-one bodies had been located.

Estimates of property damage range from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

It was stated here today by provincial police who were engaged in the territory in Northern Ontario swept by fire, that they had handled forty-eight bodies, and that all had been practically identified.

Refugees from the outlying districts are arriving in Cobalt, and are being given relief as quickly as possible. The Red Cross has wired to Toronto for four more nurses.

The relief train in charge of Chairman A. J. Young, North Bay, reached here this afternoon, and carried 2,500 loaves of bread, hundreds of cook-stoves, mattresses, blankets and rubber sheets.

An official investigation into the cause of the fire has been ordered by the Ontario Government.

The town of Haliburton and other places destroyed are commencing to rise again from their ruins. Stout-hearted residents and business people have built temporary shacks and shelters on their old sites, and many of them are already settled therein.

EX-PREMIER IN ROLE OF CRITIC

Coalition Government an Ill-Starred Experiment, He Says in Speech on Near Eastern Crisis at Dumfries

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Former Premier Asquith, leader of the Independent Liberals, speaking at Dumfries last night and referring to the Near Eastern crisis, said the official communication issued by Downing Street on September 16, sounded a note of provocation and panic.

Mr. Asquith challenged the earliest publication of the communications passing between the Government and General Harington, commanding the British forces in the straits, said the freedom of the straits, said Mr. Asquith, was of international importance, not exclusively or mainly for the official interest. There were two other interests in the straits, said the former Premier. That on the left side apparently knew little or nothing of what was done on the right. He said before this, the Foreign Minister had been subjected to impetuous incursions on his domain.

Adding to the cabinet secretariat, Mr. Asquith said that in these days of futile experiments in Megalomania it might seem a small thing, but he desired to ask if the foreign office and the cabinet secretariat was the medium of communication between the Government and the League of Nations; whether it was responsible for the official communication of September 16, and also what had been its relations recently to the press.

Wholly Inexplicable British diplomacy reached its climax of clumsiness and ineptitude in the publication a week ago of the Harington note, but the Harington note was easily surpassed in all the qualities which such a document ought not to possess by the Downing Street manifesto. All this strident rhetoric, this flag waving and battle blowing, were wholly inexplicable unless the

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DIPLOMATIC PLANS

RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA DEFEATED

Attitude of Great Powers Towards Soviet Reduces Importance of China-Russan Conference

PEKING, Oct. 7.—The attitude of the great powers towards the Moscow Soviet Government, it is believed in official circles here, will defeat the plans of Adolphe Joffe, Soviet envoy, for the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Russia.

It is believed that the utmost that will be accomplished at the coming China-Russan conference will be the signing of an agreement for the exchange of consuls and commercial agents.

Six Questions The China-Russan discussions will range over a wide field and will cover six questions:

Negotiations of a commercial treaty, future management of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, now under direction of a foreign commission, but which Russia declares is a matter for settlement between China and Moscow, final disposal of Russia's interest in the Boxer indemnity payments on which China is proposing to suspend so far as Russia is concerned, together with matters affecting the Russian legation at Peking; navigation of the Amur River in Siberia and of its tributary, the Sungari River; disposal of Russian concessions in China and withdrawal of Russian troops from Mongolia.

LIQUOR BAN ON EVERY VESSEL

Sweeping Prohibition Regulation Will Be in Effect in American Territorial Waters From October 14

HEAVY PENALTIES ON HOME VIOLATORS

Immediate Enforcement Was Postponed to Prevent Needless Disruption of Regular Ways of Commerce

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Foreign and American vessels sailing from the United States from October 14 next will be subject to the prohibition against bringing of intoxicating liquors into American territorial waters, it was announced tonight at the Treasury Department.

Decision to defer in the case of these craft, the enforcement of Attorney-General Dougherty's ruling with respect to the prohibition of the transportation of liquor cargoes or stores was made by President Harding.

The executive in a letter to Secretary Mellon said any earlier attempt at enforcement of such rules would be inconsistent with just dealing and have a tendency to disrupt needlessly the ways of commerce.

"This delay in enforcement does not apply to the sale of intoxicating liquor on vessels sailing under the American flag," the President said.

Immediate cessation of such sales was ordered yesterday by Mr. Harding after the Attorney-General had been presented to him.

Heavy Penalties

Masters of Shipping Board vessels were ordered today by Chairman Lusk to remove and surrender to treasury officials all intoxicating liquors aboard such ships. The order became effective immediately as to ships in their home ports and will be made effective on those at sea and in foreign ports upon their arrival in the United States.

"If any officer or member of the crew of a passenger or cargo ship," the order said, "is found thereafter to possess liquor on ships he shall be immediately removed from the service and his violation of the law reported to the proper district attorney."

A formal notice to foreign steamship lines and to lines operating privately-owned American flag vessels, the order said, was being sent to the latter.

Meanwhile International Revenue Commissioner Blair is having formulated the necessary regulations to enforce the law with respect to foreign and privately-owned American craft. There was no indication when these regulations would be completed.

TO DISMANTLE OLD BRIDGE THIS WEEK

Job Will Not Take Long to Complete—Close New Span to Traffic on Monday Night

Removal of the old Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway bridge over the straits this week, it was announced yesterday at the City Hall.

Just what the Canadian Bridge Company proposed to do with the bridge when the dismantling is complete is not yet known to the city authorities. The company agreed to purchase the structure at about \$150,000. Most of the material is wrought iron.

The bridge will probably be entirely removed within two weeks, or even less, according to city officials.

Tomorrow night, at 6 o'clock, the new Johnson Street Bridge span will be closed to pedestrian traffic after 6 o'clock, and it will be closed at the same hour on Tuesday and Wednesday, being reopened early in the morning. While the bridge span is closed the Dominion Government will carry out some dredging under the big span.

NO FOUNDATION TO REPORT

Inquiry Reveals Fact That American Destroyer Was Not Fired Upon by Turks

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.—Inquiry has disclosed the report that an American destroyer was recently fired on is without foundation. A London dispatch, October 4, credited to a semi-official source in Athens a statement that an American destroyer engaged in embarking refugees at Atalvi, on the Asia Minor coast, had been bombed by the Turks.

GREEKS WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN

ADRIANOPLE, Oct. 7.—The troop movements by the Greeks in Eastern Thrace have continued throughout the past two days. Every train from Salonica, Macedonia and Western Thrace has carried units of infantry and artillery. General Nider, the Greek commander, who has taken up his headquarters at Adrianople, told the correspondent today he was satisfied with the military situation, and had sufficient forces to defend Thrace against any incursions.

"The army is ready to fight for Thrace to the last man," he said.

TURK TROOPS AGAIN ON NEUTRAL GROUND

Contrary to Understanding That There Shall Be No Troop Movements Pending Completion of Mudania Conference—Excuse of Ignorance Cannot Be Offered

Cavalry Occupy City On Black Sea Coast

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.—Turkish infantry and cavalry, it is announced, have violated the neutral zone around Ismid. This is the first violation of the zone protecting Constantinople on the Asiatic side, and is regarded as a matter of first importance. The Kemalists have not yet advanced far enough to come into contact with the British troops in the outskirts of Constantinople.

The movement will necessarily attract attention at Mudania, as it is contrary to the understanding with the Kemalists that there shall be no troop movements pending the completion of the Mudania conference.

Looking for Jump in Registrations

REGISTRATION for the civic voters' list passed the fifty mark yesterday, and now stands at 53.

Yesterday fourteen persons registered at the City Hall, an increase of three over the previous day.

As the time within which names may be added to the list grows shorter, the campaign of the City Club will grow in intensity. Reports from Calgary indicate that the Prairie city is out for victory in the Victoria-Calgary civic interest contest, which will be won by the city securing the largest total of votes at the annual civic elections in proportion to population. Victoria will have a high mark to beat.

Citizens are being urged to register as soon as possible at the City Hall in order to prevent last minute congestion. A big jump forward in registration figures is being looked for this week.

VETERAN CONSERVATIVE DEAD AT VANCOUVER

John C. McArthur, Justice of Peace in South Vancouver, Leaves Home of Friends on Monday

VANCOUVER, Oct. 7.—John C. McArthur, veteran Conservative and an old-timer of Vancouver and British Columbia, died at the General Hospital today after undergoing an operation on August 17. He was 72 years of age and leaves a family of three daughters and four sons as well as a host of friends made during his long residence in the city and district.

For three years Mr. McArthur was a Justice of the Peace in South Vancouver. Born in Georgetown, County Peel, Ont., on January 25, 1850, John McArthur came West as a young man and was elected to the first council of Mosonomin, Man., about the year 1889. He came to New Westminster in 1900, and later to South Vancouver.

Mr. McArthur had been residing until recently, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Champlin, 1605 Gravelly Street.

Mr. McArthur was one of the first members of the Victoria branch of the B. C. E. R. For some time he lived in Kamloops.

CALIFORNIA AGENTS MAKE BIG SEIZURE

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The seizure of 400,000 gallons of wine from Sonoma County wineries, the largest amount ever taken by the prohibition enforcement staff in California, was announced today by Samuel F. Butler, prohibition director for California. Seven men were arrested and released on bond.

TELLS GREEKS TO TAKE TERMS

But Further Appeal to World to Be Made, Asking Interlarded Control of Eastern Thrace to Safeguard Inhabitants

ATHENS, Oct. 7.—Advice from ex-Premier Venizelos and general information from Paris and London have increased the feeling of pessimism over the disposition of Thrace. The French minister here has officially counselled Greece to bow to the terms arranged by the Allies with the Turks as the best possible, all things considered.

M. Venizelos is struggling against overpowering odds, but official denial is given to reports that, absolutely discouraged, he plans to resign his post as special envoy.

A further appeal to the world is to be made by Greece, pointing out that justice to the Greeks and the interests of Europe justify adequate interlarded control of Eastern Thrace, otherwise Turkish domination of the European side of the Dardanelles inevitably will cause another European war.

DECIDE TERMS TO OFFER TURKS

No Final Decision by British Cabinet on Agreement Reached by Lord Curzon and Premier Poincare

THRACE OCCUPATION PLANS OUTLINED

Peace Treaty Must Be Concluded Before Eastern Thrace Is Completely Restored to Turkey

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The British Cabinet has not yet approved the agreement reported to have been reached between Lord Curzon and Premier Poincare in Paris. It was stated here this evening that so far there had been no actual agreement, although there was a good prospect of reaching one.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Lord Curzon, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a flying visit to Paris, has not only obtained assurances that reports from Mudania that French representatives there are encouraging the Turks to extend their demands are entirely unfounded, but has secured the approval of M. Poincare to a formula regulating the transfer of power in Eastern Thrace which will safeguard a Christian minority. The French cabinet has approved the formula, which provides that Greeks shall immediately evacuate Eastern Thrace, that Allied troops shall undertake to preserve order, that Turkish civilian authorities shall at once replace the Greeks, and that Turkish troops cannot enter the territory until after the signature of the peace treaty.

Premier Poincare has sent instructions to this effect to the French representatives at Mudania. The result of Lord Curzon's visit has brought a feeling of relief in Paris, though the situation was not taken so seriously here as in London.

This general agreement will now be submitted to the French and British cabinets, which are in session, and will be referred to Rome by the Italian representative here.

There is considered to be little doubt, however, that they will accept, and that the details will be worked out this afternoon so that the Allied generals at Mudania can resume their conference in full agreement with each other as to the terms to be offered the Turks.

The solution agreed upon provides three steps for the return of Thrace to the Turks, as follows:

First, the Greek army and those of the population desiring to leave must evacuate immediately.

Second, a Turkish civil administration will be installed at the same time the Allied forces take the place of the Greek forces to preserve order.

Third, the Turkish army will be allowed to cross the straits of the Dardanelles and enter Thrace only on conclusion of a peace treaty, and it will not be until that time that Eastern Thrace is completely restored to Turkey.

The modified programme of the Allies, it is believed, will give the Kemalists added assurance that the three powers intend that Eastern Thrace shall be returned to Turkey as soon as adequate measures have been taken to make the transfer without danger to the Christian minority.

SILVER LEAD FIND

Ledge at Cooper Mountain Said to Be One of Greatest Deposits in History of Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Oct. 7.—Congressional Delegate Dan Rutherford, who has just arrived here from the interior, reports that a 72-foot ledge of silver lead ore has been discovered at Cooper Mountain. Just north of McKinley. It is said to carry values up to \$400 a ton and to be one of the greatest deposits in the history of Alaska. A team of 23 claims was bonded by the discoverers, A. M. Grant and Frank Giles, to J. J. Price and Tom Allen. Grant came here with Rutherford. The find is fifty miles west of McKinley Station, on the Alaska Railroad.

'FRISCO POLICE SHOOT BANDITS

One May Die as Result of Attempted Holdup on Pay Car on Which Constables Were Riding

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Members of the police shotgun squad badly wounded two men today in frustrating an attempt to hold up an automobile conveying \$20,000 to the Dairy Delivery Co., in the Mission district. In the Mission district, two policemen are thought to have been shot. Two policemen were riding in the pay car when the bandits' car attempted to crowd it to the curb. The policemen fired and two of the hold-up men fell. Two others leaped from the car. The policemen followed, firing repeatedly. Both men staggered, but escaped in an alley.

ISMET PASHA CONCILIATORY

Turkish Representative Apparently Convinced His Demands Exceed What Angora Government Is Asking

MUDANIA, Oct. 6.—The session this morning opened with optimism. At the beginning Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist representative, sounded a conciliatory note by making the astonishing statement that at the time the conference broke up on Thursday he had not received a copy of the Angora Government's reply to the Allied peace proposals.

This reply reached Constantinople from Angora at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Apparently Ismet, upon receiving the Angora reply, became convinced that his position in the conference had been considerably at variance with the Angora position, that he had demanded more than the Angora authorities were asking.

In any event, his attitude has softened markedly and the whole situation seemed to have become more hopeful.

Big Jewelry Removal Sale

1/4 Off to 1/2 Off
Wedding Gifts

Suggestions:

Silverware
Diamonds
Watches
Clocks, Cut Glass
Jewelry



Mitchell & Duncan, Limited

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, ETC.
Central Building Phone 675 View and Broad Streets
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ALFALFA HAY

We have just received a few cars of second-cutting Washington alfalfa hay.
Price per ton, delivered, \$30.00. Per 100 lbs., \$1.60

TEL. 418 **SYLVESTER FEED CO.** 700 Yates

SELLING OUT

A Large Shipment of
Church's British Shoes

Preserve your health and have a real good pair of Fall Shoes at a great saving.



Men's and Women's

\$9.85

MUNDAY'S

642 Fort Street

DOMINION SECRETARY TO SPEAK IN VICTORIA

Provincial and Municipal Anti-Tuberculosis Campaigns Throughout Canada Are Planned.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—Mr. Henry Drayton has accepted the office of honorary treasurer of the Canadian

Abbey's
EFFERVESCENT SALT
Makes Life Worth Living

Tuberculosis Association in succession to Sir George Burn, appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General, an honorary vice-president of the association. The secretary of the association, it was said tonight, leaves for British Columbia on Sunday, speaking on the way out at Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo. Important consultations as to provincial and municipal problems for anti-tuberculosis campaigns have been arranged.

C.P.R. Lay Off
CALGARY, Oct. 6.—The C.P.R. today laid off 115 men employed in the passenger coach department, the Ogden shops, in accordance with the announcement made yesterday that such shops all over the system were being closed for an indefinite period.

U.S. VISITORS WELL ARMED

Four Men Reaching Vancouver in High Powered Car Also Had Hacksaw Blades Sewn into Coats

VANCOUVER, Oct. 7.—Charges of illegal possession of firearms will be laid against four men who reached Vancouver last night in a high powered automobile from Olympia, Wash., with guns on their hips and hacksaw blades sewn into the lapels of their coats.

FEEDING OF LAMBS A PAYING INDUSTRY

Profits Realized in Marked Contrast to Growing of Grain Alone on Irrigated Land in Alberta

CALGARY, Oct. 7.—Many farmers in the irrigated districts in Southern Alberta have every reason to be satisfied with the result of their season's work, according to Mr. G. H. Hutton, superintendent of the Agriculture and Animal Industry Branch of the Canadian Pacific Department of Natural Resources in Calgary, who has returned from a visit to that section of the Province. The yield of wheat has turned out most satisfactory. In some cases this was averaging 37 bushels to the acre. One man in the Couleau district realized a net profit of \$3,000 from 425 acres.

In the Vauxhall district one of the farmers had informed Mr. Hutton that he proposed finishing with 120 steers, 5,000 lambs, and from 25 to 30 dairy cattle, and that he would have even then 200 tons of hay for sale from one section of land.

Incidentally, Mr. Hutton mentioned that the feeding of lambs under contract in the irrigated districts was being considerably extended this year. The business promised to provide a most satisfactory market for alfalfa hay and coarse grains, and to involve a relatively small risk in as much as it was possible to contract lambs now for spring delivery. The profits from that line of work were realized even under the best of conditions in the growing of grain alone on irrigated land, he said.

Mr. Hutton referred to the large number of feeder and stocker cattle that had been exported from Alberta; also to lambs that had been sent to the lakes to be finished. With the development of work on the irrigated sections there was no reason why these animals could not be finished in the province. In the spring they would bring three times the amount of cash compared to shipping them to an unfinished state as had been the custom in the past. In this connection Mr. Hutton is sanguine that the British embargo on Canadian cattle will be removed at a comparatively early date. The Department of Agriculture has representatives in Britain now who were helping to draft regulations. With the removal of the embargo a market will be provided for the high class finished stock.

WAGE INFORMATION HAD BEEN DIVULGED

Labor Secretary Contends Conciliation Board's Decision Was Prematurely Given Certain Roads.

CALGARY, Oct. 6.—Evidently the Canadian Pacific and certain other railways had a knowledge of the Conciliation Board's award, or what it would be, some days before the award was filed with the Department of Labor. This "admission," made by James Murdoch, Minister of Labor, replying to a letter of protest against such practice, sent him by Robert T. Alderman, secretary of the Federated Shop Trades of Calgary.

The Minister characterized the proceedings as "improper" and intimates that he will endeavor to have the Industrial Disputes Act amended so that such unfair divulgence of information will constitute a violation of the act. In the letter to the Minister, the union men pointed out that the C.P.R. had reduced rates of wages as set up by the conciliation board, prior to the announcement of the award by the Department of Labor.

POPE TELEGRAPHS TO HOSTILE LEADERS

ROME, Oct. 7.—Pope Pius, through Cardinal Gasparri, has telegraphed both Mustafa Kemal Pasha and King George of Greece, asking them to do everything possible to avoid the resumption of hostilities. He has also asked the Near Eastern governments in which the Vatican has diplomatic representatives to use their influence to prevent war.

ALBERTA MAY VOTE ON LIQUOR

Hotelmen's Association Organizes Petition Favoring Sale of Beer in Hotel Dining-Rooms, Clubs and on Trains

CALGARY, Oct. 7.—Alberta will have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on a new phase of the liquor act within the next two months, it was stated today, from the very best authority.

The Alberta Hotelmen's Association has prepared a new act, now in the hands of the printer, entitled "The Alberta Temperance Act," under which it will be legal to sell real strength beer in hotel dining-rooms, clubs and on trains.

The Hotelmen's Association is taking steps to organize a petition under the Direct Legislation Act, which means that the government has the option, when presented with a petition carrying the legal requirements of names, of passing the bill as it is stated, or of giving a plebiscite within ninety days of the close of the next session.

The new act provides for nothing but the sale of beer, under conditions as stated above. It makes no provision for the sale of hard liquor and does not interfere with the present Alberta Liquor Act, under which liquor is sold by the government vendor to druggists who in turn retail it on registered physicians' prescriptions.

Hotelmen who are behind the move claim that their act will provide a revenue of \$750,000 per year for the Alberta government, this being raised by a tax per gallon on all beer sold in the province. Under the present liquor act the most successful year netted the government a profit of \$800,000.

ONE HUNDRED GIRLS TAKE REFUGE IN LAKE

Walls All That Stand of Halleluyah Convent, But All Pupils Come Safely Through Disaster

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—According to a dispatch from Halleluyah, one hundred girls between the ages of four and sixteen jumped into the lake at Halleluyah to escape the forest fire there. They were under the charge of the Sisters of the Assumption, who are proud that they brought all their pupils safely through the disaster. Now the walls of the convent are all that stand and the girls are being sent away to their homes.

Tacoma Speedway Sold
TACOMA, Oct. 7.—The Tacoma Speedway was sold today at a receiver's sale to Walter C. Baldwin, who gave \$3,550 in cash for the property and assumed \$12,000 in obligations. He was the only bidder. Mr. Baldwin conducted the automobile racing meet last July 4, under lease from the receivers. The annual races are expected to be continued under the new ownership. More than \$100,000 have been invested in the speedway track, grandstands, fences and other equipment.

RAIL CLERKS INJURED

WINNIPEG, Oct. 7.—Three railway mail clerks who reside in Winnipeg were injured when their car was smashed as the result of a head-on collision between passenger trains on the Canadian National Railway at Hawick, Ont., at an early hour yesterday morning. No passengers on the trains were injured, according to railway officials. The accident occurred in a fog and the trains were going slowly.

PUT STOMACH IN ORDER AT ONCE

"Pape's Diapiesin" for Gas, Indigestion or Sour Stomach

never feel the slightest distress from indigestion or a sour, acid, gassy stomach, after you eat a tablet of "Pape's Diapiesin." The moment it reaches the stomach all sources of flatulence, heartburn, gases, palpitation and pain disappear. Druggists guarantee each package to correct the stomach at once. End your stomach troubles for a few cents. (Adv.)

RACING BEFORE APPEAL COURT

Judgment Reserved in Action to Quash Oak Bay By-Law Prohibiting Horses on Willows Track

VANCOUVER, Oct. 7.—The prohibitory powers of the Province to interfere with "civil rights" are very extensive, according to Mr. Justice Martin.

The matter arose during an argument before the Court of Appeal in the case of Aaron Morley vs. The Corporation of Oak Bay. Morley, the appellant, is attempting to quash the municipality's by-law prohibiting horse racing.

It was a question whether the B.N.A. Act conferred powers on the Province under the section dealing with "property and civil rights" to legislate about horse racing. C. E. Mayers, for Morley, contended that horse racing came under the Dominion's jurisdiction and that provincial legislation, enabling municipalities to prohibit or regulate the sport, was ultra vires.

Mr. Justice Martin interpreted that the Province under the guise of legislating about "property and civil rights," had taken a coal mine away from one and given it to another. His Lordship suggested that the Provincial Government could abolish the wearing of hats throughout British Columbia. He intimated that the abolition of the wearing of wigs in judicial courts throughout the Province, an enactment passed about twenty years ago, and the validity of which Mr. Justice Martin questioned.

Horse racing, he said, did not in English history go back to time immemorial. It was preceded by the popular sport of bull baiting, which was eventually abolished because of its cruelty. It was bull baiting, explained his lordship, which developed the bulldog, and which led to the Englishman being known as "John Bull."

In the opinion of Mr. Justice Martin the municipality has as much right to prohibit circuses as to prohibit horse racing. There was no difference between a circus and a race meet, he said, only that in the one the horses were under a tent, and in the other under the canopy of heaven. Mr. Justice McPhillips asked whether it would be permissible for the Province to prohibit the breeding of race horses, which would be one way of preventing the national sport. To this counsel were unable to give a satisfactory answer.

CRISIS THREATENING

BONAR LAW POINTS OUT CRISIS IS USELESS

Important to Find Out Right Course of Action to Be Taken in Near East Situation

LONDON, Oct. 7.—(Canadian Press Cable).—Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, in a letter to The Times on the Near East question, says:

"I have followed with the greatest anxiety the recent events in the Near East and the position at this moment seems to me very alarming. It would serve no useful purpose to criticize, even to consider the circumstances leading up to the present situation. What alone is important is to find the right course of action to be taken now."

"When the Greek forces were annihilated in Asia Minor and driven into the sea from Smyrna, it seems probable that the decision was made warning had at once been issued, the victory-fueled Turks would have attempted to enter Constantinople and cross into Thrace."

"If they had been allowed to do so, what would have been the result? Our withdrawal in such circumstances would have been regarded throughout the whole Musselman world as a defeat for the British Empire. Although it may be true that the supposed pro-Greek sympathies of the British Government would have alienated Mussulman feeling in India, the danger of trouble in India from that cause would have been nothing in comparison with the danger which would have arisen in consequence of what would have been regarded as British impotence in the face of the victorious Turkish army."

"Further, such advances of the Turkish forces would probably have meant a repetition in Constantinople of the recent events in Smyrna, and would certainly have involved Thrace in horrors similar to those of Anatolia and the probability—indeed, I think certainty—of a renewal of war throughout the Balkans. Therefore, it is undoubtedly right that the British Government should endeavor to prevent such misfortunes. It is not right, however, that the burden of taking necessary action should fall on the British Empire alone. In the agreement, arranged with the Allies in Paris by Lord Curzon, proposals were made to the Turks which certainly were fair to them. Beyond these terms, in my opinion, the Allies ought not to go."

State Position Clearly
"I see rumors in different newspapers, which I do not credit, that the French representative with the Kamaliet forces encouraged them to make impossible demands. Our duty is to say plainly to our French Allies that our position in Constantinople and the Straits is as essential a part of the peace settlement, as the agreement with Germany, and that if they are not prepared to support us we shall be unable to bear the burden alone, and we shall have no alternative except to imitate the Government of the United States, and re-assert our attention to safeguarding the more immediate interests of the Empire."



His First Long Pant Suit!

Boys, youths and men have been clothed at this store for many years. For your boy the day of his first long pants is quite a day in his life.

This season we have an exceptional showing of Young Men's Models.

These garments are built to satisfy the tastes of young fellows.

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Good suits at

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GEO. T. MICHELL & SON, LTD.
The Farmers' Supply House
1417 Broad St.
Agents Massey-Harris Co. Phone 1392

"LOSES A SUPERMAN"

English Newspaper Heading Referring to Canadian Appointment of Sir Henry Thornton

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—"England loses a superman," is one newspaper's heading, announcing the appointment of Major-General Sir Henry Thornton as president of the Canadian National Railways. The appointment is described as a striking instance of the tendency of high railway officials here to seek new outlets for their talents and energies as a consequence of the gradual extension of national schemes of railway amalgamations.

Remember the Found Party of the W.C.T.U. Home, Ida Street, on Tuesday, October 10, 3 p.m.

MILL WOOD

\$2.50 per Half Cord
Prompt Delivery
PHONE 30180

MARIE LLOYD DEAD

Popular for Years on London Musical Stage—Was Fifty-Two Years of Age

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The death of Marie Lloyd, a widely-known musical hall artist, was announced today. In 1907 she made a tour of Canada and visited the Dominion again in 1913. She was born in London in 1870.

Dinner! What Shall We Have for Dinner?

A most vexing question—why not leave the solution to your butcher—the New England man. He knows what's best, and will give you only the best. He delivers the goods.

PHONE 2368

SHOULDER YOUNG MUTTON, lb. 16¢
LEG YOUNG MUTTON, lb. 20¢
SHOULDER LOCAL SPRING LAMB, lb. 25¢
PRIME RIBS BEEF, lb. 18¢
ROUND STEAK, lb. 15¢

CHOICE BACON, lb. 35¢
Choice Beef Sausage, lb. 12½¢
Choice Corned Beef, lb. 10¢
Shoulder Steak, lb. 12¢
Minced Beef, lb. 10¢

A REAL SPECIAL—3 lbs. Choice Fresh Made Creamery Butter for (Sold with other goods) \$1.10

FISH DEPARTMENT
Fresh Local Cod, lb. 10¢
Red Salmon, lb. 12½¢

SPECIAL—Choice Shoulder of Local Spring Lamb, lb. 24¢
No. 1 Tomatoes, 5-lb. basket for Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Lettuce 20¢
Special—8 lbs. Cooking Apples for 25¢

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tired?

THERE'S washing, and cooking, and scrubbing, and mending, and the children, and countless other household tasks for mother. Is it to be wondered at if she often says—"I'm tired."

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"Saves Mother's Time"

In over 50,000 British Columbia homes the mothers have learned that SHELLY'S 4X BREAD relieves them of the drudgery of household work. And we are glad to perform this service, which "SAVES MOTHER'S TIME," giving her more leisure hours for the more essential and worth-while things in life. May we serve you?

Phone 444
Or at your grocer's.

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Fairfield Home at a Bargain Price

(Close to Sea and Park)

A modern bungalow of 4 rooms, with very large reception hall and living room, large open fireplace. The hall and living room are very nicely paneled and beamed. Especially good living room with pan. pantry to kitchen; den; two large bedrooms, splendid bathroom and separate toilet. 12 panes are two gable-ended bedrooms. Full-size cement basement. Thoroughly to basement large enough to permit a car to enter. Price \$5,000. Terms arranged.

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To Let—Woolworth Building OFFICES ON FIRST FLOOR

Entire second floor with five suites and seven single rooms; newly decorated and renovated throughout.

Helsterman, Forman & Co.
608 View Street Phone 55

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK—"RATS EATING MATCHES!"

At one time this cause was assigned to many mysterious fire within hollow walls. The real cause was careless electric wiring around which rats made their nests of inflammable material. The rat then gnawed the insulation—a few sparks and a house went up. Matter wiring and fewer rats ended this. Cannot some of the remaining hazards be eliminated? Give your mind to it.

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You can live very economically at BARKENOR, which is on the inner harbor at Rock Bay, 20 miles from the city. A building site of an acre or more will only cost you from \$250 upward. Building can be done at very small cost. You can have city water, a telephone, grow vegetables, fruit and flowers, keep poultry or livestock, and have a surplus to sell. You can get to and from town daily; ship your produce to the city, have your supplies delivered at your door; get your mail daily. You will have very good neighbors, a school, a bus, a boat, and a boat. All this amidst most beautiful surroundings, sheltered from cold winds. Come in and get our map and price list.

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110 Belmont House Member the Real Estate Board of Victoria

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Investigate your wood supply for this Winter—then see us. We are the oldest established dealers in graded CHEMUNUS Wood.

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Our work is done up to a standard, not down to a price.

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Pure sweet milk with extra cream added—then processed by homogenizer—result.
Rich, Wholesome Liquid Food 20c a Pint
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Cleaning and dyeing

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Nothing too small

Expert workmanship

Raincoats

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Prices Right. We Call and Deliver

PHONE 1504
Tait & Barlow

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—W. L. Phelps, of White Horse, Yukon Territory, has been appointed a King's counsel. It is announced.

10¢

"CASCARETS" TO CLEAN BOWELS

When Sick, Bilious, Headachy, Constipated, for Sour Stomach, Gases, Bad Breath, Colds

Clean your bowels—then feel fine! When you feel sick, dizzy, upset, bilious, when your head is dull or aching, or your stomach is sour or uneasy, just take one or two Cascarets. As soon as the bowels begin act-

ing and bowel poison and bowel gases are cleared away, you will feel like a new person. Cascarets never sicken or cramp you. Also splendid for constipated children. 10 cents a box, also 25 and 50 cent sizes. Any drug store.

SHOWDOWN IN SCHOOL CRISIS

Chinese Ask for Return of Younger Students to Regular Grade Schools—Trustees May Close Schools

The Chinese school controversy will reach a showdown tomorrow.

The ultimatum of the School Board, to the effect that the segregated schools for Chinese students will be closed for the remainder of the year unless the "boycott" is broken and attendance is resumed at once, will then take effect.

Determined to leave the onus of the present situation on the School Board and seeking a further means of settlement, the Chinese parents wrote to the board yesterday, suggesting that segregation be enforced only in respect of older Chinese students who might be responsible for retardation of white pupils. The Chinese are still opposed to the principle of segregation, but their latest suggestion constitutes a slight concession to the board.

Although the board will be unable to deal with the latest "note" until this week, Chairman George Jay intimated yesterday that there was little chance of the board's receding from its present position. "Our ultimatum to the Chinese was final," said Mr. Jay.

The letter to the board, signed by the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese-Canadian Club and a large number of guardians and parents of Chinese students, is as follows:

Text of Letter

"Your letter of the 5th instant, outlining the views of your board in reference to suggestions made by the delegation representing the Chinese community and parents which waited upon the board last Monday night, addressed to Mr. H. Hastings, has been handed to us, and we have given it very careful consideration.

"We note the objections suggested by you to the proposals put forward on our behalf.

"Remembering that your honorable board have been elected by public vote, and concluding that it must be for your well-known ability, we are reluctant to think that such problem as may exist should prove so difficult of solution as to appear insurmountable. We therefore cannot bring ourselves to believe that your present letter represents your final views.

"In order to avoid any misunderstanding we wish here to reiterate that we have the strongest possible objection to the principle of segregation; our objection is based upon our conviction that from the very allegations made by your inspectors—that of imperfect knowledge of English on the part of some of the Chinese pupils—the segregation system at Rock Bay, which has been practiced during the last eight years, has proved a complete failure. That an acceptance of your present plans would mean an extension of a system which has proved incapable of attaining the objects, viz: that of securing a better knowledge of English, which your board say they have in view.

"We are firmly convinced that under the board's present plans, our children will not be able to acquire even a working knowledge of English, and we consider that an acceptance of your plan will mean wasting the best school years of the lives of our children. It is in the best interests of our children, and because we are anxiously considering their future, that we must reluctantly record our objections to it, and beg that your board will reconsider their decision.

"WHI Co-operate"

"We are willing and anxious to co-operate with your board in devising a workable plan in the best interests of all concerned, but we have to remember, and we beg you to bear in mind, that any mistakes made now will be irreparable so far as the children affected are concerned.

"We are bitterly conscious of our helplessness so far as legal and constitutional redress are concerned, and we can only rely upon the world reputation earned by the British Empire for justice and fair play; and the close friendship which has existed for many years between the British Empire and China, and ask you to give some consideration to our views.

"We would be most reluctant to disturb this friendship and the excellent commercial relations which have existed between the two peoples hitherto.

"With a view to finding a solution to the present impasse we, therefore, submit the following alternative suggestions for your consideration.

"We take it as a first principle that the object of your board, as of ourselves, is that of the best interests of the children.

"We attribute such difficulties as may exist to the segregation system, which has been in practice at Rock Bay, for the last eight years, and we believe that it ought to be abolished altogether, and a reversion made to the system of intermingling which had proved so successful previously. The board, however, say that they have some particular plan of special attention to the teaching of English, which they believe will be successful under segregation. We take this to mean that hitherto this new plan has not been adopted at Rock Bay, we, therefore, suggest that your board try this new plan, on a small scale, in the Rock Bay school, with the following modifications:

New Proposal

"1. All children up to the age of 10 years of age, inclusive, in the first and second primers; 11 years of age, inclusive, in the first readers, and 12 years of age, inclusive, in the second readers, be withdrawn from Rock Bay and drafted into the graded public schools to be segregated as much as possible; and all those over the respective ages and the respective classes to remain at Rock Bay.

"2. All children over the respective ages and the respective classes mentioned above, be drafted from the graded schools to Rock Bay, unless distance of their homes from Rock Bay should prove a hardship.

"3. All children within the age limits mentioned above be permitted to resume their education with their former playmates in the graded schools.

"4. All new entries be accepted in the graded schools if not over eight years of age; and must commence

**At the Capitol Theatre**

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings
October the Eleventh and Twelfth

Please Note—

That every garment used in this display has been selected from our regular stock—no dress, coat, wrap or suit will be displayed by any model more than once.

MILLINERY—By courtesy

of Miss M. E. Livingstone.

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Living Models to Display the New Autumn and Winter Fashions

YOU are cordially invited to attend this Fashion Revue Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Manikins costumed in the newest creations will promenade on the stage of the Capitol Theatre affording you an excellent opportunity to see the new Fall and Winter modes.

THERE WILL BE A COMPLETE CHANGE OF COSTUMES EACH EVENING

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd.



their education in Rock Bay school if over the age of eight years.

Suggestions

"The classes at Rock Bay should be made smaller by providing more teachers so that more personal attention can be given.

"The teachers at Rock Bay school might be instructed to organize the children into teams for sports during play hours under the supervision of the teachers who should see to it that English be spoken as much as possible, in the circumstances."

BROTHERS HELD AS ASSASSINS

One Admits Responsibility of Shooting Well-Known Alberta Farmer on Doorstep of His Own Home

VULCAN, Alta., Oct. 7.—Charles H. Kelly, a well-known farmer, was murdered on his doorstep Friday night and Ode and Othello Dutch, brothers aged 19 and 17, respectively, are held as the alleged assassins. It is said that Kelly was called to the door of his house by two young men in a car who pretended they were out of gasoline. As he paused to speak to them, one of them discharged a shotgun, killing Kelly. It is said Ode has made a statement to the police in which he took the responsibility for the shooting.

FIRE VICTIMS FOUND WITH ARMS ENTWINED

One of Saddest Features of Heavily Disaster Was Discovery of Family Dead in Roothouse.

HEARLIP, Ont., Oct. 7.—One of the saddest features of the fire thus far was the finding of the bodies of eleven victims of the cave-in of a roothouse here, John Bond, his wife, eight children and a hired man.

On the ill-fated farm about fifty feet from the back door of the farmhouse, rescuers found the bodies of Bond and his wife with their arms entwined—an almost peaceful look on their faces. They were not burned, just suffocated. Two daughters, 17 and 14, lay next, and in a corner three smaller children were clasped in each other's arms while the remaining three were scattered about.

Marshall, the hired man, had his cap pulled down over his face and his arms outstretched as if groping his way toward the young children. The only survivor of the family is a boy of 19 years, he having been helping a neighbor to thresh. He is suffering from shock and will be sent to the hospital at Cobalt.

SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE

We are offering Special Bargain Prices on our stock of Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Etc. that will make it profitable for you to take advantage of this Special Sale and Buy Now. Come in and see the bargains we offer. They will interest you if low prices and high quality appeal to you. Free delivery—All country orders packed free.

HANDSOME BEDROOM SUITE

In French grey enamel, 4 pieces, chifonier, dresser, dressing table and bench; fine bevel edge plate mirrors. Regular price, \$148.00. Special price, \$100.00

BRASS BED SPECIAL

Two-inch continuous post brass bed, satin finish; single size; one only. Regular price \$30.00. Special price, \$20.00

SIMMONS AND RESTMORE ENAMELED STEEL BEDS, SPRINGS AND MATTRESSES

At Special Prices During This Sale

White Enameled Iron Beds, full size. From \$8.00

Full lines of Ostermoor, Restmore and Victoria Mattresses Co.'s Springs, Mattresses and Sanitary Couches to choose from.

SPECIALS IN DRESSERS

Ivory Enameled Dresser with beveled plate mirror. Regular price \$30.00. Sale price, each \$20.00

Similar Dresser but with larger mirror. Regular price \$35.00. Special price, \$23.00

A nice little Walnut Finished Dresser, with plate mirror, suit a child's room; well finished. Special price, \$20.00

All Dressers, Chifoniers, Dressing Tables, Benches, Chairs and Rockers reduced in price for this special sale.

BLANKET SPECIAL

White Wool Blankets at very low prices. Now is the time to stock up for Winter needs.

Per pair, 50 x 76. Special at \$6.00

Per pair, 72 x 84. Special at \$8.00

A Fine Stock of Blankets, Cotton Comforters and Eiderdowns to choose from at special prices.

CHEAP DINING-ROOM SUITE

In fumed finish, consists of buffet with large beveled plate mirror, round top, pedestal base, extension table in solid oak, extends to 6 feet, set of six solid oak dining chairs, real leather pad seats. Regular price was \$124.00. The complete set, special price \$85.00

COMFY ROCKERS AT SPECIAL PRICES

We have a splendid showing of Comfortable Wood and Cane Seat Rockers all reduced in price for this special sale.

Large Golden Oak Arm Rockers, scroll seats. Regular price \$11.00. Special price \$8.50

Golden Oak Arm Rockers with cobbler seats. Regular price \$10.00. Special price \$7.00

Solid Fumed Oak Arm Chair, spring seat, leather cover. Regular price \$18.50. Special price \$12.00

Rockers to match \$12.00

FRAMED PICTURES

25 Per Cent Off Regular Prices

Library or Den Tables, Tea Wagons, Parlor Tables, Smokers' Stands, Pedestals, Jardiniere Stands, Trays and Electric Lamps all remarked at special prices for quick sale

BRUSSELS CARPET SQUARES

We have a number of odd size Brussels Squares for sale at very low prices. Here are a few samples:

8-3 x 9-2 Green Brussels, regular \$33.00. Special, \$20.00

8-6 x 10-6 Red Brussels, regular \$35.00. Special, \$20.00

4-6 x 7-6 Red Brussels, regular \$15.00. Special, \$10.00

11-3 x 12 Red Brussels, regular \$35.00. Special, \$20.00

11-3 x 12 Fawn Brussels, regular \$61.00. Special, \$40.00

11-3 x 13-6 Green Brussels, regular \$67.50. Special, \$45.00

See our splendid stock of Wilson, Axminster, Brussels and Tapestry Squares and Hearthrugs, all at greatly reduced prices.

CHESTERFIELDS, EASY CHAIRS AND ROCKERS

No room here to quote prices but we have a well chosen stock to select from and can quote Chesterfields of our own make, covered in tapestry from \$50.00. Easy Chairs from \$11.00. Let us show you our samples and quote prices on your requirements.

A Few Steps From Pandora Ave. **SMITH & CHAMPION** THE BETTER VALUE STORE LIMITED. 1420 DOUGLAS ST.

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Sunday, October 8, 1922

KEMALIST DEMANDS

What the Allies are pledged to, in the Near East is not difficult for anyone to estimate who has learned some of the lessons taught by the Great War. Broadly speaking the freedom of the Straits has to be insured, the protection of minorities in the Balkan area and in Asia Minor should be guaranteed and Armenia should be finally liberated from Turkish domination. These claims would be approved were it not for the wave of pro-Turkish feeling that has spread in some quarters because of the victory of the Kemalists over the Greeks. Under given circumstances the public, who take but little interest in foreign affairs, will acclaim a victor in war irrespective of any implications involved. What has been lost sight of by those who believe the Turks should get all they ask for at the present time, simply because they have been victorious in arms, is the certainty that if they do secure what they want the seeds of future wars will be sown. It is better now that something in the nature of a permanent settlement should be reached, under guarantees which will minimize the danger of future racial animosities.

In some quarters the British Government is being accused of unstatesmanlike and opportunistic handling of foreign affairs. Such criticism is mostly from those who do not possess one hundredth part of the knowledge of the Near or Middle East of the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon is endeavoring to bring about peace on the basis of justice, and in the attitude he has taken on behalf of Britain it is not a mere temporary settlement that he seeks but permanent rest in the Balkans. If force were the only consideration Britain alone could settle the question. Britain, however, recognizes that the Turks have legitimate demands which can be acquiesced in on the basis of guarantees respecting their future good behavior. The Allies are willing to hand over the administration of Constantinople to the Turks, and to bring about a readjustment in Thrace. The Turks can rightly claim a part in the administration of the Straits. It is obvious, from the progress of the deliberations at Mudania, that they are demanding something more and are relying too little on the findings of a peace conference.

The ultimate settlement must be reached on the basis that the Allies won the Great War. If it is not reached on that basis it will not be a final settlement and the power of the Allies to impose the terms incurred by defeat will be infringed. Germany is watching, with close interest, the trend of affairs in the Near East. She knows that anything in the nature of a capitulation on the part of the Allied Powers is going to increase her ability to evade obligations arising out of the reparations settlement and out of conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. What has happened in the Near East is merely a repercussion of the Great War, but one in which the tables have been turned on the field of battle. How far Turkey should be permitted to profit through the success of Kemalists arms is the problem confronting the Allies. That there will be compromise seems certain, but it should be compromise with and not surrender to avicious claims. The rights of minorities must be respected if justice is to be maintained.

BY-ELECTION EXPENDITURES

The Provincial Government's intentions regarding the by-election which is due to be held in Vancouver are not known, but there is a strong argument for the filling of the vacancy in the Legislature before the session opens on October 31. The time is as auspicious now as it is likely to be for some years to come for the Liberal Party. There is a certain uneasiness over political matters which might be cleared up through an expression of opinion from the chief centre of population. The Government has an important decision to reach next session respecting the future of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and it has the opportunity of consulting public opinion on the subject. There is also the question of Vancouver's representation in the Provincial Cabinet which remains undecided.

The Government, as is known, is planning to promise expenditures in connection with new buildings for the University of British Columbia. No doubt, an announcement respecting these will be made approximately to the date of the by-election. It is regrettable, and always must be regrettable that education should be dragged so much into the political arena, but so long as there is a State system of such elasticity the temptation will not be overcome by those having control of expenditures. The Government has given an endorsement to the University of British Columbia.

It is a people's endowment which should prove adequate. Over and above what it produces the university should be self supporting. In anything that may be done to provide new university buildings the endowment should be used and new debts should not be incurred on the Province. We believe that is the consensus of public sentiment. No objections of any moment were raised against the endowment policy. The fund provided should represent a sum entirely adequate for university purposes for the next two decades, after which time the institution, if it progresses as is anticipated, should be self supporting.

From the standpoint of Vancouver the Government might be wise politically for the moment in giving a large grant in lieu of the endowment to the university. It would be wrong, however, to inflict heavier taxes for educational purposes when taxation is exercising such a stifling influence. Whatever enthusiasm may be worked up for new Provincial expenditures in the heat of a by-election campaign it will be purely local. Education should be kept out of politics if it is to flourish.

EGG INDUSTRY

The decision by the Federal Government to inspect all eggs imported into Canada and to mark them as foreign eggs with their point of origin is a safeguard which should have been instituted long ago. What may be the experience of poultry raisers in other Provinces we do not know, but the industry in British Columbia has suffered heavily from foreign competition, and it is the kind of competition in which the consumers are unknowing victims. Foreign eggs, produced under conditions with which the local poultrymen cannot compete, are sold all over the Province, and the public do not know in many cases that they are not buying the British Columbia produce. Such importations are very often sold as fresh eggs when they are not fresh, and when the stores retailing them cannot know when they were laid.

The new regulations are to cover inter-Provincial export and import trading. They have not been put into force any too soon for British Columbia. On Vancouver Island the egg industry is in a very parlous condition, and few, if any, of those engaged in it are making a decent living. With the price of feed what it is in this country the egg producers should not be subjected to a competition which cannot be described as other than unfair, inasmuch as for so long there have been no efforts of practical value to indicate the point of origin of eggs imported into this Province and their degree of freshness. Considering that eggs bulk so largely in the common dietary of the people there should be rigid regulations governing their sale. If there is one branch of the farming industry which deserves protection in this respect at this time it is poultry raising. It is an asset which could be made a source of prosperity with ordinary precautions.

An earnest Christian has been summoned to his long rest by the sudden death of Rev. J. L. Batty, of the Methodist Church. During a comparatively brief residence here he had made an impression on the religious and social life of the people. Well thought of by the members of every denomination he was always willing to lend a helping hand in any work of Christian activity. His health for some time had not been good and he had found it necessary to relinquish much of his work. He will be missed in many quarters.

Landlord Raised Rent, But Zalowitz Raised Merry Cain

Chiam Zalowitz, and one in New York among his fellow men as one who quickly made the landlord rent raising the rent. Naturally thousands will ask him immediately, "How did he do it?"

Well, it was easy. He merely started a baby carriage garage to take in enough money to pay the rent. Came then the noisiest youngsters in the neighborhood to be parked for the day—and the other tenants began moving to a quieter spot.

It all came out in Harry Schlicht's East Side Arbitration Court, at number 110 Delaney Street, when the landlord, Harry Dickman, made a pathetic appeal to have Chiam thrown out of the house, which is in Attorney Street.

Dickman raised Chiam's rent three dollars a month, he admitted. Then Chiam had painted a big sign, "Baby carriage garage," and put it on the front door. East Side mothers responded in droves, leaving their babies off to the movies. "The noise of all them babies is making my tennis move," said Dickman. "I want this man thrown out of my house."

"What do you charge for taking care of the carriages?" asked Judge Schlicht.

"Twenty-five cents a week," replied Chiam. "Sometimes I have as many as fifty carriages a week."

Then the arbitration court proved its worth. By adjoint questioning it was learned the landlord would give up the extra rent if his tenant would give up his perambulator garage. It was settled.

TURKISH TROOPS AVOID CONTEST IN CHANAK REGION

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7. (12-25 P.M.)—The Turkish concentrations at Lemniz have been increased during the past 24 hours.

At Chanak the situation is stationary, and the Turkish troops have made several slight withdrawals for the purpose of further avoiding contact with the British.

One Glorious Year

By MAY CHRISTIE

His Wife
George Fairmont was summoned up to town that afternoon, to an urgent case, and was unable to return to Pendinford till after the burial of Cecil Romaine.

The tragedy had cast a gloom upon the little Summer colony. There were many callers at the cottage, to inquire after me.

You'd no idea how popular you were among young ladies, had you? Monte recalled me. Fenella and her husband did their very best to rouse me from the shrinking lethargy that the shock had brought about.

"We've been so pestered that we've decided to issue a bulletin and stick it on the garden gate, to keep the many awlins away. What do you say to that?"

Like a foolish high-strung child I burst into nervous tears.

"Leave me alone, Monte, and stop teasing," Fenella chided him.

"Oh, I'm so sorry, I faltered, then I forced myself to ask the question: 'Where is Vanda La Fleur?'

Monte looked at Fenella, and she nodded, as though in answer to some unspoken query.

"She went up to town this morning, for the funeral, in fact, on the very day of her husband's death, she flew to New York to get the latest thing in widow's weeds."

He stopped at another look from Fenella, who remarked:

"Queer girl! Not much feeling there, I'm afraid. And then, with an effort, she added:

"They say that Romaine had been taking drugs for several weeks, and his health was undermined. If he had lived, he'd have been sentenced to at least three years' imprisonment for theft. The Jewels have been recovered and returned to their owner."

I ventured to insert a question.

"Had the morning he met me on the cliffs?"

"No. They'd never caught him. He'd been running all night. Sad as his end was, in one way it was a good thing—"

Monte took up the thread of conversation.

"After the tragedy, all sorts of tales came out. The chap was an absolute wrong 'un, and wouldn't have stood a chance in a court of law."

The mortals, quoted Fenella gently, "Let's not speak of him."

A very kind letter came from Mrs. Sally Carter, breathing sympathy and—I think—affection.

"I miss you so, Claire, although it was only to be expected that you couldn't put up with the whims of an erratic, spoiled old woman. I don't blame you for departing, in the very least. But all the while the apartment seems empty, with you away. And whenever you feel you could

workshop has stood—that of employment for curative purposes.

No one questions the high motives of the committee, and it is to be regretted that financial difficulties should have forced them to adopt a new and deplorable policy.

This lack of money can only be due to an insufficient Government grant, or, in other words, to the apathy of a public which does not actively express its opinions. Had the fighting men of civilization been content, between 1914 and 1918 to express their opinions passively, Canada would now have been speaking German. Such an attitude on the part of the fighters is unthinkable; but the non-fighters regard their own passivity as a matter of course.

The curative value of work is now universally recognized, but there are those in which the work must be carried on under medical supervision; and special conditions of employment must be provided. These cases are those of the so-called "unemployables," and their recognized pensionable disabilities vary widely.

This condition of "unemployability" arises from the physical causes not present in the majority of cases, but it is a disability requiring special treatment, and may continue for life.

Eventually, the provision of money for the relief of this disability is a Government obligation second to none. It is, in fact, an obligation of anyone who accepted the protection of the law, and who believed in the superior powers of moral suasion made a lamentable failure in the demonstration of their high principles.

Early in 1915, a comprehensive scheme embracing the principle later adopted by the Red Cross Workshop Committee was formulated. The scheme was, however, shelved for the consideration of the Government, as it was so obviously a matter of simple justice. An endeavor was made to interest the general public; but they were too busy with pink teas and other matters of real importance.

Eventually, the local branch of the Red Cross Society endeavored to demonstrate the feasibility of the project. After they had done so, it became possible to obtain Government aid, but this aid is inadequate to keep the workshop afloat. It has apparently become necessary to depart from its underlying principle.

Adequate aid means an unspecified amount of money, sufficient to build and maintain proper workshops, to pay the men employed therein, and to make up the inevitable deficit.

The Home Studio Now Open
—End Floor—
Weiler Bros Limited
Complete Home Furnishers
Government Street at Broughton

Bright New Cretonnes and Shadow Tissues Arrive From England



We are now able to announce the arrival of our principal shipment of drapery fabrics ordered by us from the foremost factories in England. Reflected in this display are the very newest ideas in interior decorative color schemes and in their broad variety there is a certainty that every preference will be pleased. We cordially invite your inspection of these beautiful new fabrics which are so ideally suitable for the making of artistic draperies and furniture covers.

Cretonnes
A range of bright colorful patterns are especially suitable for the making of living-room draperies; others in light background effects are splendid for bedrooms; 31 inches wide.
Per yard..... **\$1.00**

We Make Loose Furniture Covers and Draperies
You have but to call our Drapery Department on the telephone and our Mr. Owen Smythe will call at your home and show you many samples of lovely materials that this store can furnish.
Mr. Smythe will provide you with estimates of the cost of all drapery fabrics and making-up charges.
A request for a visit from Mr. Smythe in no way obligates you to make a purchase unless you desire to do so.

Hand-Blocked Prints
Extremely pleasing in patterns and shades, this group of materials suggests a host of ideas for the furnishing of almost any room in the home; 31 inches wide. Per yard..... **\$1.75**

Shadow Tissues
These materials are available in a variety of deep rich tones, suitable for living-room, dining-room or library; and also in lighter effects for boudoirs and bedrooms.
31 inches wide..... **\$1.98**
50 inches wide..... **\$3.00**
Per yard.....

Printed Velvets
These English hand-block printed Velvets suggest the thought of lovely soft portieres and restful easy chairs. Ground shades are of blue, orange and rose, with an exceedingly dainty pattern; 50 inches wide. Per yard..... **\$4.95**

ECONOMIC STATUS OF GERMANY ANALYZED

Editorial Expert on Finance Concludes That Gold Value of Property Is on Decline
BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The total taxable property held by the German people amounts to 1,950 milliards paper marks, according to estimates made by Reconstruction in its current issue. Seventy per cent of the aggregate is given as personal and real property, 11 per cent as town property, 14 per cent rural, two per cent mining, and three per cent as goods, ships, metallic currency, etc.

The average of pre-war estimates on German-owned private property, the periodical states, works out at 230 milliards gold marks, from which amount the following deductions should be made: thirty milliards gold marks in state property (belonging to the empire, individual states and local authorities), thirteen milliards of property held by the poorest classes which escapes taxation, and further, a sum amounting to about 20 per cent of the total which is especially favored by the regulations for economic reasons or manages to evade taxation. This amounts to about 65 milliards gold marks.

Deducting these 165 milliards from the pre-war average of estimates, a balance of 222 milliards remains. From this total, however, Reconstruction states, the following sums must be deducted as a result of the war: Twenty-five milliards in value destroyed by the war (amounting originally to 50 milliards, one-half having been made good by reconstruction), 20 milliards lost on capital invested abroad, 25 milliards lost of territory, and 10 milliards surrendered to the Entente in railways, ships, etc.

The sum left after taking off these 80 milliards in losses, the publication sets roundly at 142 milliards gold marks. In converting gold into paper marks, it states, the following index numbers based on the prices current in the home German market should be employed: Personal and real property, 15; town landed property, 2; rural landed property, 10; mining property, 10; and goods, ships, etc., 60.

When the various categories of property are multiplied by these figures their values in paper marks are determined. According to this calculation, the average depreciation index figure is 15, thus giving 1,550 milliards paper marks as equivalent to 100 milliards in gold.

"The question then arises," says Reconstruction, "How is the gold value of this property to be maintained? The experts who have made this calculation during the past few weeks are convinced that the gold value is continually diminishing, but an examination of this question is an important factor in any honest

economic policy, whether for financial or reparations purposes."

Okanagan Apples At From \$1.85 per Box

GIVE the children some good apples! Buy a box of this delicious fruit, put it in the basement, open the lid, and let them do the rest! It's cheaper than one visit from the doctor!

Dan Poupard
The Fruit Specialist
1105 Douglas Street (Near Fort) Phone 3321

Toy Drum Hero Becomes Peace Time Governor Of South Australia
Major-General Sir George Molesworth Bridges has been appointed Governor of South Australia, succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Weigall. The latter resigned the position because he said he could not live on his salary, and had not sufficient private means to afford the luxury of maintaining such a position.

His successor, Sir George, is known in the British army as the "Toy Drum Hero." This term has not been applied to him in derision, but in recognition of a memorable incident of the war in which he displayed great gallantry.

After the action at Le Cateau, in 1914, the British army started on its great fighting retreat, and men were dropping out from sheer exhaustion. Major Bridges, as he then was, went back to St. Quentin to round up 250 stragglers.

He found them in a state of collapse. At a little village shop he bought a toy drum, and calling the men into line with the toy drum and a penny whistle to serve as a band, he marched them off, laughing. In spite of their weariness, they kept on marching for twenty-eight miles.

Sir George was the military member of the Balfour mission to the United States in 1917, and head of the British war mission to the United States in the succeeding year.

Senator Cole is the only surviving member of the 1847 class of Wesleyan University in Connecticut.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY
(From The Daily British Colonist of October 8, 1872.)
Victoria Fall Fair Fifty Years Ago.—Yesterday is the day of the Provincial Exhibition. Every effort has been made by the committee to insure success. The Victoria Fair Company, with their usual public spirit, have agreed to cover the land exhibiting and their wares on the Victoria Fair of cheap. Capitalists, however, are not so generous. A valuable variety of all goods, both useful and ornamental, is on the other side, so that a large attendance is expected from the student.

"Maid of the Forest" is a Charming Kuchumien in which the Modern Newspaper could never rise. A fellow was found 15 yesterday for having three blankets belonging to a Maid of the Forest to place.

The October list of Brunswick Records is the best we have ever received. Come in and hear them. Remember Brunswick Records play on any needle phonographs.

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you're its friend and it'll
serve you right."

It pays to pay the proper attention to your car. It pays in comfort and in dollars and cents. It pays to let us examine it occasionally. When you need repairing this shop will supply you with the proper service at the right price.

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Victoria, B.C.

Phone 2019 Oak Bay Branch

DAINTY WHITE, for Making Linens Snow White, Large Bottle 25c

Ross Dry Ginger Ale, bottle, 25c; per dozen	Unpolished Rice, 2 lbs.	25c
Wellington Knife Polish, per tin, 15c	Carolina Rice, lb.	15c
and	Ground Rice, lb.	10c
M. J. B. Coffee, per lb., 60c; 3-lb. tins for	Rice Flour, lb.	10c
	Egyptian Lentils, lb.	15c
	Soya Beans, 4 lbs.	25c

Pacific Milk, large tins, 3 tins	EXTRA SPECIAL	36c
Half dozen	70c	One dozen \$1.35

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That is why so many architects specify that the painting of new homes must be done with

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If you appreciate quality in bread or cakes, give us a trial.

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City & District

No Council Meeting—The regular Monday night meeting of the City Council has been cancelled, owing to the absence of the Mayor and several aldermen. It was announced yesterday at the City Hall.

Chowder Night Postponed—Owing to the death of the Rev. J. L. Batty, the chowder night arranged for tomorrow evening by the members of the Crusaders' Bible class has been postponed indefinitely.

Ward Two Liberals—Ward Two Liberals will meet in Liberal headquarters, corner Government and Broughton Streets, tomorrow night at 8 p.m. All members are urged to be present.

Honoured Seats—At the funeral service today at Centennial Church, over the remains of the late Rev. J. L. Batty, pews have been reserved for the members of the Royal Society of St. George.

Cathedral Music—Special music at Christ Church Cathedral tonight will include the vocal duet, Watchman, of the evening, sung by Mr. Victor Edmunds, tenor, and Mr. Thomas Dunn, baritone.

To Attend Funeral—The members of the Victoria Municipal Association are requested to attend the funeral service of the late Rev. J. L. Batty, tomorrow, at 2:30 p.m., in the Centennial Church. The request is made by those in charge of the arrangements.

Centennial Epworth League—The regular meeting of the Epworth League of the Centennial Methodist Church, which was to have been held tomorrow evening, has been postponed indefinitely owing to the sudden death of the Rev. J. L. Batty, pastor of the church.

Regimental Meeting—The Fifth Regiment is holding a regimental meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Armory, at 8 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to discuss the work of the regiment for the winter. All members of the organization are expected to be present.

Assaults Child—The local police are looking for a miscreant who on Friday attempted to assault a small girl in Victoria West. The description secured of the man tallies with that given of a suspect concerning whom similar reports were received a month or two ago.

B. C. Dramatic School—The B. C. Dramatic School is giving the first of a series of recitals on Saturday next, in which twenty-two of the pupils will take part. The Hon. Mrs. T. G. Coventry has kindly consented to give a brief address on the advantages of elocutionary training.

Oaklands P.T. Meeting—As 8 o'clock tomorrow evening the annual meeting of the Oaklands Parents' Teachers' Association will be held in the Oaklands School. Officers will be elected at this meeting. There will be a musical programme rendered and also community singing. All members are requested to be present.

R. N. W. M. Veterans—There will be a meeting of the R. N. W. M. P. Veterans' Association on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 8 p.m., in the Armory and Navy Veterans' quarters, Hamley Building, Broughton Street. All members will please attend, as it is the annual meeting and some important business is to be transacted.

Welsh Choral Society—A hearty invitation is extended to all Welsh singers to attend a rehearsal of the Victoria Welsh Choral Society, to be held at the Congregational Church, corner of Quadra and Mason Streets, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Splendid progress is being made by the choir and its conductor, Mr. D. A. Davies.

Windows Damaged—Someone possessed of a diamond, but the police feel assured, lacking in common sense, amused himself on Friday night by cutting in glass windows in a number of downtown business premises on Johnson, Government and Douglas Streets. With the use of the diamond the windows were scratched and defaced.

Youthful Depredations—More complaints of the depredations of the youthful element reached the police yesterday. Electric light globes on Quadra Street were broken, fences broken down and lumber stolen from a dwelling in progress of erection in the James Bay section, all the work of gangs of boys. The police are investigating.

Parish Supper—St. Paul's Parish harvest home will be held in the Ballroom Club, on October 12. Supper will be served from 8 to 10 p.m., and will be followed by a concert and social evening. The parishioners and friends are cordially invited to welcome the new rector and his wife, Rev. G. Chapman and Mrs. Chapman.

Oak Bay Friendly Help—The Oak Bay Friendly Help wish to acknowledge with thanks the following donations: Mrs. Tuckey, cash; Mr. Jones, fruit; Mr. Norman, fruit; a friend, fruit; anonymous, fruit and vegetables; Mrs. Curtis, fruit; Mrs. Beane, fruit; Mrs. Goodacre, clothing; anonymous, clothing; Mrs. Williams, fruit; and Mrs. Bolton, fruit.

G. A. U. V.—A special meeting of the executive council of the Grand Army of United Veterans will be held tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at 1203 Langley Street, to receive the report of delegates who attended the recent convention of the Provincial Command, which was held in New Westminster, and also to hear the reports of the Dominion convention at Niagara Falls.

Scottish Regiment—The 14th Canadian Division will hold a parade on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the Armory. Drums will be beat to order. Both the pipe and brass bands will be in attendance. Officers, N.C.O.'s and men, who will be present at the weekly ball on Wednesday, October 11, are requested to wear shell jackets, sporran, dined hose and white spats.

Royal Society of St. George—The bi-monthly meeting of the Royal Society of St. George will be held at the Campbell Building next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The speaker of the evening will be Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Pears and his topic will be "The Empire and Sea Power." Mr. C. T. Cross will preside. A short musical programme will be rendered. All Britshers are heartily welcome.

Organ Recital—This evening an organ recital will be given in the Metropolitan Methodist Church by the organist, Mr. Edward Parsons, a half-hour before the service. The recital will commence at 7 o'clock and will consist of the following numbers: "Fantasia in F" (Best), "Adagio" (Pachelbel), "Gloria" (Bach) and "Prelude in C Minor" (Bach).

Starts in Business—Mr. H. H. MacDonald, former member of the City Detective Department, has taken over the Bellevue Clear Store, at 744 1/2 Yates Street, in the Bellevue Block, and hereafter will conduct the business in conjunction with the Bellevue taxi stand located at the same place. Mr. MacDonald has a host of friends in the city who will wish him success in his new venture.

Armory Allocation—District orders M.D. No. 11 states that the following allotment is made of the drill floor and miniature rifle range at the Armory, Victoria, until further notice: Mondays, 15th Canadian Scottish Regiment; Tuesdays, 5th Regiment, C. G. A. Wednesdays, 14th Scottish Regiment; Thursdays, 14th Scottish Regiment and the 11th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade; and Saturdays, 5th Regiment, C.G.A.

Unveiling Memorial Tablet—A bronze tablet inscribed with the names of the boys of the Reformed Episcopal Church who gave their lives during the Great War, will be unveiled during this morning's service by Major C. C. Owen, of Vancouver. This tablet has been presented by the parents of one of the boys who gave his life for his country. All ex-service men are earnestly invited to be present. The service will also be preached by Major Owen, the "Last Post" sounded and suitable music will be rendered.

Gaelic Society—The programme committee of the Gaelic Society wishes to announce that it is to hold one of its social evenings on October 18 in the Orange Hall, Courtney Street. A very good programme has been arranged, in which the following artists will take part: Mrs. D. J. Ogilvie, Mrs. J. Watt, Mrs. H. T. Lock, Major D. Cameron, Mr. J. McNeil, Mr. G. Menzies, Mr. Tripman, Mr. D. Dobson (violinist), and Master James Duncan. Refreshments will be served during the evening and a dance will be held later.

Scotch Dance—A Scotch dance has been arranged to take place in the "Caledonia" Hall on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the Knights of the Thistle and the Quilting Club, with the assistance of the "Caledonia" Society and the "Caledonia" Auxiliary. The proceeds will be handed to the committee in charge of the juvenile pipe band. The youngsters are making rapid progress, and will in the near future be a valuable asset to the city. The hope is entertained for a bumper turnout at the dance, Wallace's orchestra has been engaged. Refreshments will be served by Mrs. Nicol and her lady assistants. The dance will commence at 8:30 prompt.

Legion Smoker—Several hundred members of the local Post of the "Caledonia" Legion attended the smoker concert which was given last night in the club rooms. An excellent programme of music was rendered by a quartet of artists, the community singing was a popular feature of the entertainment. Among those who participated in making the function a success were George, Potter, Sidney Crossley, Laurie Bunnell, Thomas Skinner, Cummings and Alfred Brazier. The piano accompaniment was played by Mrs. E. J. Williams. The choir, under the direction of Mr. E. L. Knott, who was supported by Comrade George Potter.

Anglican Meeting—Churchmen and boys of sixteen years and over from Anglican parishes in the district are invited to meet in Christ Church Cathedral Schoolroom next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, when an address on "Church Work With Men and Boys" will be given by Francis A. Williams, followed by a short conference on the subject. Before the war Mr. Williams was Western traveling secretary for the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Canada. After his return from overseas service, Mr. Williams was appointed to

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Let us take place when you add calcium to the skin. It is a refining influence. Calcium is the principal agency in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, which stimulate to skin repair. Pimples, blackheads, blotches, skin itching, skin eruptions are replaced with new material, and soon the skin renews itself with finer, healthier tissue. The result is beautiful complexion, much admired. No use to hide pimples with make-up. They will only become localized if you do not get rid of them. Stuart's Calcium Wafers are used by thousands of women who have been plagued by eruptions to make the skin beautiful and keep it so. (Advt.)

the position of national junior work secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the United States.

Enters a Protest—A protest has been received from the owner of a Shetland pony and governess cart, in which objection is raised that someone has fastened the pony from a lamp post to which it was tied on Courtney Street and moved it higher up the street. It is stated that an Irish terrier dog which was attached to the cart was almost hanged in consequence, and only rescued in time by some resident in that vicinity. The owner of the equipment seeks an explanation, giving the telephone number as 4430. For two years, he explains, the pony and cart had on many occasions been left in the place from which it was removed yesterday.

Pharmaceutical Examinations—The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia will be held in the B.C. School of Pharmacy and Science Rooms, Pender Street, Vancouver, on Tuesday, October 10, and Wednesday, October 11, next. Mr. John Cochrane, the chairman of the board of examiners, and Mr. J. H. Emery, registrar of the association, will be present from this city. Mr. Fred C. Stearns, of Nanaimo, and Mr. John M. Fisher, Vancouver, complete the members of the board of examiners. There are twenty-five candidates writing on the qualifying examinations and eighteen on that of the assistants or certified clerks.

Veterans of France—One of the most successful smokers ever held by the Veterans of France Association took place last night in the Douglas Street quarters. Comrade Andrew Murdoch, the president, made a good chairman, and the programme of songs and stories was greatly enjoyed by all present. The artists who aided the organization last night in making the concert a success were Messrs. Chris Wade, Joe Ramsey, William Booth, George Ingledew, Horace Poole, Thomas Kelway, Laurie Bunnell, F. Merryfield and his daughter, Ernie Impett and George Marshall. The veterans will hold their regular meeting at 8 o'clock on Thursday night next, with an executive meeting on the same evening at 7:30 o'clock.

French Class Started—The Société des Femmes Canadiennes Françaises held the first of the Junior club conversation classes last Friday evening, in the Women's Institute rooms, under the direction of Miss Vital. This club has been organized at the request of parents, with the object of promoting French conversation. The attendance was most encouraging, a number of students being enrolled, and the class will be conducted every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. The ladies are prepared to conduct an adult class in French conversation, and those wishing to take advantage of this opportunity may write to telephone Miss Vital at 6093 L. The executive will hold a whist drive on Saturday, October 21, and it is hoped that all friends of the society will attend this event.

Congregational Thanksgiving—At the first Congregational Church today both the morning and evening services will be devoted to a special harvest thanksgiving. Extensive decorations have been carried out by the ladies of the church, and a full choir, which will be in attendance, has prepared a programme in keeping with the occasion. In the morning the anthems, "Praise the Lord," by Cleire, with Mrs. Caldwell taking the solo part, and the anthem, "O Lord, How Manifold," by Barnby, will be rendered. In the evening the anthems of "Shall We in the Land," by Stainer, with solos by Mrs. Peterson and Mr. Curtis, the solo, "Come, Ye Thankful People," by Pringle Scott, sung by Miss Scofield, and the anthem, "Praise the Lord," by Maunder, will make up the special music.

Juvenile Band Practices—At the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, 1630 Empress Avenue, the members of Charles Rowley's Juvenile Orchestra held their weekly practice there recently. During the evening songs were rendered by Messrs. Stanley Stanier and Robert Ward, and a violin solo was played by Arthur Johnson. Following the serving of supper the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing, the music being supplied by the orchestra. Mr. Rowley was the recipient of many congratulations on the success of his juvenile band, and hopes were expressed that the young musicians would be heard frequently during the coming season. Members of the orchestra who were present were: O. McComb, S. Whitman, J. Cochran, P. Baines, violin; T. Blachet, clarinet; J. Mason, cornet; T. Carman, V. Johnson, piano, and L. Mallek, drum.

CONSTANTINOPLE PREPARING FOR TURK ENTRY

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.—Preparations for an exodus from Constantinople in case of a Turkish entry or the serious threat of one are again being pushed in some quarters. The British consul has recommended that all British families leave the city, and both the British and the Italians have issued circulars directing their nationals in case of danger to report to specially designated places which will be protected. Similar orders were issued to Americans some time ago.

A large American tobacco house today directed the transfer to Trieste of its entire local stocks, valued at \$2,000,000.

THE WEATHER

Metropolitan Office, Victoria, B.C., at 8 p.m., October 7, 1922.

SYNOPSIS
The barometer is rising over Northern B.C. and the abnormal warm weather is general over the Pacific Slope. Fine weather also prevails on the coast.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Vancouver	45	65
Seattle	45	65
Portland	45	65
San Francisco	45	65
Los Angeles	45	65
San Diego	45	65
Phoenix	45	65
Albuquerque	45	65
El Paso	45	65
San Antonio	45	65
Fort Worth	45	65
Dallas	45	65
Houston	45	65
New Orleans	45	65
Mobile	45	65
Birmingham	45	65
Atlanta	45	65
Washington	45	65
Philadelphia	45	65
New York	45	65
Boston	45	65
Chicago	45	65
St. Louis	45	65
Indianapolis	45	65
Columbus	45	65
Richmond	45	65
Washington	45	65
General state of weather, B.C.		



Geraldine Farrar Sings in Vancouver

On Tuesday, October 17, Geraldine Farrar, world famous soprano, will sing at the Capitol Theatre in Vancouver. Here, again, the supreme musical qualities of the Steinway Piano will receive public recognition, for wherever Geraldine Farrar sings there will you find

The Steinway Piano

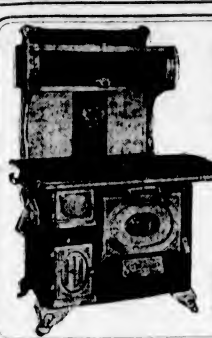
Artists who choose the great Steinway Piano for their concert engagements include hundreds of the most famous singers and musicians in all the world. The same supreme musical quality which makes the Steinway the preferred instrument of concert celebrities makes the possession of a Steinway Piano the ultimate aim of every home of culture and refinement.



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McCall's Patterns at Seabrook Young's now

Tuition in Water Color Painting—A. H. Parker, entrance Union Bank Building.

Remember the Found Party of the W.C.T.U. Home, 143 Street, on Tuesday, October 10, 3 p.m.

Dr. B. C. Richards is temporarily located at 113 Central Building, Phone 1113. Office hours, 9 to 6.

Auto for Hire, Studebaker Special. Moderate rates. Phone 1175. Miss F. J. Peatt.

Girls' New Flannel Middle—Serge and Homespun Skirts and Dresses. Underwear, Hosiery, Millinery and Gloves. Seabrook Young, 1421 Douglas Street.

Ladies' New Flannel Middle—Serge and Homespun Skirts and Dresses. Underwear, Hosiery, Millinery and Gloves. Seabrook Young, 1421 Douglas Street.

The Five Rays Club of Victoria Chapter No. 17, O. E. S., are holding a Fancy Dress Halloween Dance on Oct. 31 in the K. of P. Hall. Tickets can be had from members of the club.

Notice! Any person or persons hunting or shooting on Section 9, R. 1 W. and W. 3 Section 9, R. 1 E., North Saanich, will be prosecuted unless they have written permission from the owner, George Clark.

Superfluous Hair Permanently Destroyed Mole Successfully Removed—scientific, antiseptic, safe; absolute cure guaranteed; 15 years' practical experience. Miss Hanman (certified London specialist), 23 Winch Building.

R. Grant & Sons, late of Manchester, England, and Aberdeen, Scotland, established 1875, house painters, paperhangers and glaziers. Address, Turgoose P.O. B.C. Estimates given, color schemes suggested. Our name has always been a guarantee of high-class, honest work. Your inquiries solicited.

Sets Game Bird Trap—Ah Sing, a Chinaman, was yesterday fined by Magistrate Jay in the Provincial police court, the sum of \$10 and costs for "unlawfully setting a trap for game birds." The accused failed to put in an appearance at court yesterday, and was given until October 10 to pay the fine, or in default one month in jail.

GOODWOOD

IS OUR COWICHAN LAKE KINDLING

WOOD AND MILLWOOD CORDS COME TO YOU

PHONE 5000

OUR WOOD IS THE BEST IN TOWN

DELIVERY TO-DOOR IS OUR WAY

CAMERON'S

4 O'clock Special

TEA JAMCORY'S

THE BLENCHING HOUR

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

NOTE THIS PRICE—

25

POUNDS FOR

\$1.00

For several years this has been our charge for our efficient laundry

Circulating
LibraryJoin Now, 60c Per Month
\$6.00 a Year
—Merrilline Floor

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED A.D. 1670

Phone 1670—Private Exchange Connecting All Departments

50c
LuncheonServed Daily from 11:30 to
2:30
Orchestra in Attendance
Afternoon Tea Served from
3:15 to 5:45
—4th Floor

BETTER HOMES WEEK

October 9
to 14

Demonstrating Our Complete Stocks and Low Prices on Quality Furniture, House Furnishings, Blankets, Comforters and Household Staples

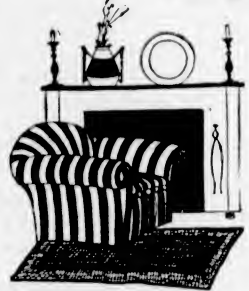
Grocery
Bulletin
for Monday

Hand Picked White Beans, 3 1/4 lbs. for 25c
Choice Brown Speckled Beans, 4 lbs. for 25c
Dried Green Peas, 4 lbs. for 25c
Yellow Split Peas, lb. 10c
Finest Quality No. 1 Lap Rice, 3 lbs. for 25c
Lima Beans, lb. 10c
Lentils, 2 lbs. 35c
Finest Pearl Barley, 3 lbs. for 25c
Sago or Tapioca, 3 lbs. for 25c
Kellogg's Toasted Cornflakes, per packet 10c
Mother's Spaghetti, Macaroni, Egg Noodles or Creamettes, 2 packets 25c
Quaker Brand Best Yellow Cornmeal, per packet 14c
Tillson's Scotch Health Bran, per packet 20c
B & K Cream of Oats, per packet 25c or 2 for 55c
Quaker Brand Farina, per packet 15c
Royal Standard Milling Co.'s Wheat Pearls, 6 lb. sack for 40c
Alber's Peacock Brand Buckwheat Flour, per pkt. 45c
Jackson's Roman Meal, a delicious, nutritious food, per packet 34c

Special Demonstration

The Holsum Products, Ltd., will for the next two weeks demonstrate their line of "Made in Victoria" goods, including Ketchup, Mince-meat, Honey, India Relish, Green Tomato Pickles, Pickled Red Cabbage, Sour and Sweet Mixed, Chow and Onions, in 16 and 32-oz. jars. A visit will be well worth your while.

—Lower Main Floor

Beautiful Upholstered Furniture Made
in Our Own Workrooms—Note the
Very Attractive Prices

6 Ft. 6 In. Chesterfield

A Large Chesterfield, covered in tapestry and fitted with spring seat and edge. Price \$97.50

Arm Chair
A Large Upholstered Chair, with spring edge and spring lock; covered in good tapestry. Price \$32.00

Tub Chair
A Fine Large Upholstered Chair, hair filled, tufted back, spring edge and seat covered in good grade tapestry. Price \$55.00

Leg Chair
Covered in good tapestry, spring edge and seat, hair filled; a large comfortable chair. Price \$64.00

Bedroom Chair
Upholstered Chair, covered in cretonne, with spring seat. Price \$21.00

Bedroom Chair
A Very Fine Upholstered Chair, filled with white hair, cushion seat, and covered in good tapestry. Price \$75.00

Chesterfield
A Six-Foot Chesterfield, with spring edge, and covered with denim. Price \$60.00

Pillow Arm Chesterfield
A Chesterfield 7ft. 9in. long, large pillar arms, pillow back, loose cushions; upholstered in best grade white hair, covered in good quality tapestry. You should see this to appreciate its value. Price \$188.50

—4th Floor

Dining-Room Furniture at Hudson's
Bay Low Prices

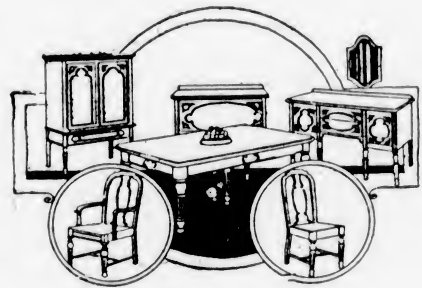
8-Piece Fumed Oak Suite
Six-leg extension table with square top, large buffet with British plate mirror, two silver drawers, two cupboards and one long linen drawer, six dining-room chairs, with large seats, upholstered in genuine leather; Queen Anne design and finished in fumed oak. Price \$177.50

8-Piece Solid Walnut Suite
Queen Anne Dining-Room Suite, with large buffet with two silver drawers, three cupboards, long linen drawer, dining-room table with six legs, round tops, extends to six feet, six chairs with all leather seats; beautifully finished. Price \$243.00

8-Piece Old English Suite
An Old English Dining-Room Suite, beautifully finished, consisting of buffet, table and six dining-room chairs. These are all new goods from the factory and are marked at very low prices. Price \$197.50

Solid Oak Extension Tables
Six only of these dining-room tables, made from solid oak and with large tops; extends to six feet; finished in fumed or golden oak. Price \$22.95

Solid Oak Buffets
A Large Solid Oak Buffet, with two silver drawers, two cupboards and one long linen drawer; finished in fumed or golden oak. Price \$47.50



Solid Oak Dining-Room Chairs

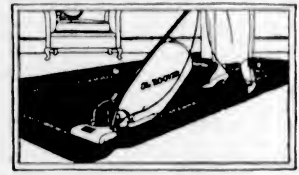
A Set of Six Solid Oak Chairs, with large seats, upholstered in leather. Very well finished in fumed or golden oak. Price \$32.50 set

—4th Floor

Sarouk Axminster Rugs
for Real Satisfaction

The Sarouk Axminster Rug is different to the ordinary rug inasmuch as it is the nearest thing to the genuine Oriental rug that has ever been produced on any modern loom. In coloring and design it is perfect; the stitches are so close that it will give the utmost wear.

Size 6-9 x 9. Price \$68.50
Size 9 x 10-6. Price \$105.00
Size 9 x 12. Price \$125.00



—3rd Floor

Dependable and Popular
Priced Axminster Rugs

This is the most popular Rug on the market, is dependable for wear, and has that soft rich pile which is so easy and comfortable to walk on. Our immense stock of these rugs makes selection very easy, and our prices are very attractive.

Size 6-9 x 9. Price \$29.50
Size 9 x 10-6. Price \$45.00
Size 9 x 12. Price \$52.50
Small Rugs to match, size 27 x 54, each \$4.95

—3rd Floor

36-In. All-Wool English
Carpet, \$3.25 a Yard

36-inch All-Wool English Carpet, in taupe or blue; 100% all wool, and suitable for stairs or for covering your entire floor. Wonderful value at, per yd., \$3.25

—3rd Floor

Scotch Inlaid Linoleum
\$2.10 Per Sq. Yard

Scotch Inlaid Linoleum, with patterns through to canvas back. Very sanitary and easy to keep clean, and lasts longer than any other floor covering. Per square yard \$2.10

—3rd Floor

Plain Cork and Battle-
ship Linoleum

Plain Green, Grey, Brown and Natural Cork Linoleum for extra heavy wear. Very suitable for offices, public institutions, halls and homes. Per square yard from \$1.15 to \$3.00

—3rd Floor

Hudson's Bay Values in Sheets
Sheetings, Pillow Tubings
and Pillow Cases

Hemmed and Hemstitched Sheets
Hemmed Sheets, size 66 x 87, per pair, \$2.75
Hemmed Sheets, size 66 x 87, per pair, \$2.95
Hemmed Sheets, size 66 x 86, per pair, \$3.00
Hemmed Sheets, size 66 x 87, per pair, \$3.45
Hemmed Sheets, size 76 x 87, per pair, \$3.75
Hemmed Sheets, size 70 x 87, per pair, \$3.50
Hemmed Sheets, size 76 x 88, per pair, \$3.75
Hemmed Sheets, size 80 x 99, pair \$4.95
Hemmed Sheets, size 80 x 102, pair \$4.50
Hemmed Sheets, size 72 x 90, pair \$5.75
Hemmed Sheets, size 72 x 87, pair \$5.95
Hemmed Sheets, size 72 x 90, pair \$3.95
Hemmed Sheets, size 80 x 84, pair \$3.95
Hemmed Sheets, size 86 x 87, pair \$4.25
Hemmed Sheets, size 90 x 93, pair \$4.75

Our Leader Bleached Sheetings

Made from pure yarns and will give you excellent wear.

72-inch, per yard 75c
80-inch, per yard 85c
90-inch, per yard 95c

Dependable Circular Pillow Cottons

Snow white bleach, fine textures.

40-inch, per yard 45c
42-inch, per yard 45c
44-inch, per yard 45c
Heavier weight, 40-inch, per yard 55c
42-inch, per yard 55c
44-inch, per yard 60c

Hemmed and Hemstitched Pillow Cases

42-inch Hemmed Pillow Cases, per pair, 75c
42-inch Hemstitched Pillow Cases, per pair, 95c
42-inch Linen Finished Hemstitched Pillow Cases, per pair \$1.00
42-inch Queen's Household Hemmed Pillow Cases, per pair \$1.00
42-inch Queen's Household Hemstitched Pillow Cases, per pair \$1.25

—Main Floor

"SLUMBERDOWN"
DOWN COMFORTERS
Give good value
at \$10.00 each"Slumberland"
Down
Comforters

Liberally filled with luxuriously soft arctic down which has been thoroughly purified and sterilized. Covered with fine down-proof art chintz in a variety of pretty colorings and designs. Well ventilated throughout; size 60 inches wide by 72 inches long. Purchasing exceptionally large quantities of these fine comforters from the foremost manufacturers in England we are enabled to offer them at the exceptionally low price of \$10.00

—Main Floor

Seal of Quality "Pride o' the Moors"
White Wool Yorkshire Blankets

Manufactured for Hudson's Bay Company by one of the best blanket mills in the world. By every test, the ideal blanket for family household use, richly soft and warm with a fluffy nap. These blankets do not weigh uncomfortably on the sleeper. They are tasteful and practical. A necessity for the well furnished bed.

"Pride o' the Moors" blankets are made in Yorkshire of pure wool, thoroughly scoured and guaranteed free from filling. They may be had with pink or blue borders. Whipped ends.

Size 64 x 81, weight 6 lbs., pair \$7.00
Size 68 x 86, weight 7 lbs., pair \$8.00
Size 72 x 90, weight 8 lbs., pair \$9.00

—Main Floor

Clearing Lines in
Dinnerware97-Piece Dinner Sets
Marked Low for Quick Selling

Plain Band Dinnerware and an easy pattern to match at any time. Full 97-piece dinner sets clearing Monday at, per set \$23.75

A pretty floral pattern in English semi-porcelain; a very dainty set at an exceptionally low price. 97-piece set \$29.50

—Lower Main Floor

Candy Selections
for Monday

Turkish Delight
A new shipment of Turkish Delight, in lemon and strawberry flavors. Per lb. 25c

Creme de Menthe
A really delicious confection. Per lb. 25c

Hudson's Bay Jelly Beans
Per lb. 30c

Hamsterley Farm Assorted Cream Chocolates

Orange, lemon, walnut, pineapple, maple and coconut flavors. Per lb. 80c

—Main Floor

New and Handsome Draperies
for Fall Furnishing

50-Inch Sundour Figured
Sheila Cloth, \$5.95 a Yard

For portiere curtains or drapes, this fast color Figured Sheila Cloth is most suitable; 50 inches wide; value \$7.50. Special at, per yard \$5.95

50-Inch Sundour Cloth, \$2.45 a Yard

Guaranteed Sundour Fast Color Heavy Cloth, in blue or green, reversible, 50 inches wide. A cloth we can recommend for its soft hanging qualities. Exceptional value at, per yard \$2.45

31-Inch English Shadow Cloth \$1.35 a Yard

31-inch Warp Printed English Shadow Cloth, the best known and most wanted of all materials for drapes and loose coverings. Very attractive designs and colorings to select from. Per yard \$1.35

French and English Hand-Blocked Cretonnes, \$1.10 a Yard

A special purchase enables us to make this very special offering in English and French Hand Blocked Cretonnes, in beautiful designs and colorings only obtainable in this class of merchandise, 31 inches wide. Remarkable value at, per yard \$1.10

Colored Madras, \$1.10 and \$1.50 a Yard

New soft color rich Scotch Madras, in blue, gold or rose. 36 inches wide, yard \$1.10 45 inches wide, yard \$1.50

New Terry Cloth, \$1.49 a Yard

New Terry Cloth, in the most original designs and colorings for draperies or portiere curtains. This fabric is reversible, and most suitable for this class of furnishings. 36 inches wide. Per yard \$1.49

Demonstrating the
Blue Bird Electric
Washing
Machine

Of all the household problems, unquestionably the most important and arduous is that of providing clean linen at least fifty-two times every year, and as frequently as every day in the year where there are children. The home manager, the woman, faces the necessity of finding a solution to this problem.

The Blue Bird Electric Washer Solves the Problem at the New Low Price of \$157.50

Many satisfied users in Victoria speak in highest terms of this machine. Demonstrated daily in our hardware department, lower main floor.

A demonstration in your home if you wish. Pay for the machine as you use it. \$5.00 down places one in your home.

—Lower Main Floor





Watch and Jewelry Repairs

With our own jewelry factory on the premises we are able to repair and remodel old jewelry quickly and satisfactorily. Our watch and clock repair department is widely known for its thorough workmanship.

W. H. WILKERSON

"At the Sign of the Big Clock"
Jeweler and Watchmaker. New Address: 647 Yates Street

SPATS

A Host of New Styles Are Here

The famous Tweedee Boot Tops that fit the ankle as a glove fits the hand is but one of many splendid varieties of spats we are showing this Fall.

TWO STORES—
1203
Douglas
Street and
1621
Douglas
Street

MUTRIE & SON

Shopping Baskets

Come in and see them today. They are the most convenient shopping baskets made.
Price, \$3.50 each.

The Red Cross Workshop

514 Fort Street (Below Government) Phone 2169

Closing-Out Sale

You are certain to obtain a genuine bargain at this store in any dry goods item you require, for the entire stock is being sold off at sacrifice prices in order to quickly wind up the estate of the late Mr. G. A. Richardson.

ENGLISH FLANNEL All Wool Flannel. Regular at 80c per yard. Sale Price, 64c	COMFORTERS Size 60 x 72 inches. Special Sale Price, \$2.95
UNBLEACHED COTTON 32-Inch material. Regular at 20c per yard. Sale Price, 14c	SWEATER WOOL Corticelli Wool, all colors. Special, 3 balls for 50c
CRETONNES 36-Inch material. Regular at 65c per yard. Sale Price, 54c	HOUSE DRESSES Regular at \$2.00 each. Sale Price, \$1.00
NIGHTGOWNS Fine Quality Flannellette. Reg. \$1.25. Sale Price, 98c	BUNGALOW NETS Regular at 35c per yard. Sale Price, 27c
CORSETS Crompton's Corsets. Sale Special, per pair, \$1.49	SEWING COTTON Coats' 150-Yard Cotton. Sale Special, 6 spools for 25c
CANTON FLANNEL 26 Inches wide. Regular 25c per yard. Sale Price, 19c	CROCHET COTTON Coats' Mercerized Crochet Cotton, all sizes and colors; 3 balls for 25c
GLOVES Ladies' Chamotte. Gloves. Reg. \$1.00 a pair. Sale, 78c	HOSE SUPPORTS For ladies and children. Sale Special, 25c

G. A. Richardson & Co.
Victoria House 636 Yates Street

SAILORS' WIDOWS GET REPARATION GRANTS

J. Havelock Wilson, member of Parliament, general president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, has received official notification from the treasury that £5,000,000 of German reparation money has been finally earmarked for distribution among the dependents of 17,000 British seamen who were done to death

by the German sink-at-sight submarine campaign. During the war merchant seamen on unarmed ships did not rank for pensions or compensation under any naval conditions. Their work in manning food ships was accompanied with great loss of life, and the Prime Minister, through Mr. Wilson, gave an undertaking that in the event of victory the first payment from German reparation money should be for compensation to the dependents of this class of seamen.

Now as always At all druggists

Pearl's SOAP

SINCE 1789

The Aristocrat of Fine Toilet Soaps

YOUNG PEOPLE BUSY AT CONGREGATIONAL

Various Organizations at Church Prepare for Season—Young People Elect Officers.

The young people's department of the First Congregational Church has made a good start for the Fall and Winter. Last Monday evening the Young People's Society held its first meeting of the season, it taking the form of a social evening, when games and fun were enjoyed by all present. The organization was completed, and the following officers were elected for this year: President, Joseph T. Harratt; vice-president, Austin L. Currie; secretary, Duncan McPherson; treasurer, Miss Georgina Sheppard. A committee is working on a programme for the Winter that will be full of "pep," and will be entertaining, educational and inspiring. A hearty invitation to all young people not connected with any other organization is extended. Meetings will be held on Tuesday evenings.

The Um Tombis are happy in the fact that their old mentor is back in the city, and this year is going to be the best yet with them. The four-fold programme will be their ideal, and to all boys who are not in any club in the city, the Um Tombis give a hearty invitation to join up with them. The gymnasium is in good shape, the showers are always on after games and gymnasium nights, the clubroom is bright, and a true Christian spirit is uppermost amongst all the boys in the club. Joe Harratt, the mentor, or George Greaves, the president, will be pleased to welcome all new members.

The Junior Boys' Club will meet on Wednesday for gymnasium class, and Joe Barratt has promised to give some time to these boys, also.

The Junior Girls Club will be under the leadership of Miss H. T. Lee, and they also will have one night in the gymnasium.

The Young People's Society will have the use of the gymnasium on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, together with Monday night for basketball, volleyball and badminton.

Today having a special harvest thanksgiving service, all young people are invited to attend one of the services, when Rev. A. K. McMin, the young people's pastor, will preach special sermons.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

Santh Health Centre W. A.—The monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Health Centre will be held on Tuesday, October 10, at 2:30 p.m., in the Health Centre.

St. Mary's Junior W. A.—The Junior Branch of the St. Mary's Women's Auxiliary, Oak Bay, will hold its annual tea and sale of work on Saturday next at 3 o'clock. The honorary vice-president, Mrs. Luxton, has consented to open the sale.

Daisy Chain Chapter.—At a meeting of the Daisy Chain Chapter, I. O. D. E., held yesterday, plans for the forthcoming Winter were made, and it was decided to change the date of the meetings to the first Monday of the month, at 4 o'clock, at the home of the regent, Miss Norris.

Kumtuka Club.—The Kumtuka Club will hold its luncheon tomorrow in the private dining-room of David Spencer's, Ltd. Miss Unwin will address the club. A full attendance is requested as final arrangements will be made for the dance to be held on Friday.

Girl Guide Officers.—Tomorrow evening there will be a meeting at Alexandra Club of guide officers and prospective officers. The meeting will also be enrolled as the new commissioner, and will give plans of her new programme for an officers' training school for the Winter months.

Liberal Women's Forum.—At a meeting yesterday of the Liberal Women's Forum reports were presented by the delegates who attended the Nelson convention. These reports proved very interesting to the members who were fortunate enough to have been delegates.

Lake Hill W. I.—A military 500 party will be given by the Lake Hill Women's Institute in the school at Lake Hill on Friday next at 8 p.m. Playing will commence promptly at 8:15. A very attractive set of prizes is being offered. A small admittance fee is being charged.

Cathedral W. A.—The regular monthly open meeting of the Cathedral W. A. will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the schoolroom, when Mrs. Thomas, missionary from China, will give an address on her work there. Tea will be served at the close of the meeting.

Women's Auxiliary, A. and N. V.—The sale of work and home-cooking held yesterday in Spencer's store by the Women's Auxiliary to the Army and Navy Veterans was a financial success. Mrs. Charles Wilson was in charge, with Mrs. Weeks assisting. The auxiliary expresses its thanks to the firm of David Spencer, Ltd., for the use of space in the store.

Native Daughters.—A meeting of the Native Daughters of British Columbia, Post No. 3, will take place on Wednesday at 7:30 at the Victoria Club. A full attendance of members is requested, as plans for the Winter sale will be made, and members are reminded to bring a handkerchief with them for the stall.

St. Paul's W. A.—The Young Women's Auxiliary of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church intend holding a concert and social in the lecture room of the church on the evening of Tuesday, October 10, commencing at 8 o'clock. A musical programme, consisting of songs, violin, piano and organ solos, also orchestral selections will be rendered, after which tea will be served.

Women's Progressive Conservatives.—The Women's Progressive Conservative Club, Pemberton Building, will hold a military 500 at the Belmont Hotel, Douglas Street, on Tuesday next. There will be also a separate room for bridge. For table reservations for bridge, Phone 6361. The card drives held last season were most successful, and next patrons are cordially invited. Good prizes for both 500 and bridge, also 10-bid prize. Play starts 8:30.

L. A. Boys' Naval Brigade.—The Ladies' Auxiliary Boys' Naval Brigade held its first meeting for the Winter season on Friday night, when the election of officers took place as follows: President, Mrs. Denyer; vice-president, Mrs. Kinley; secretary,

Mrs. Nunn; treasurer, Mrs. Davis. It was decided to hold a dance in the near future. Meetings will be held on the first and third Thursday in each month. A cordial invitation is extended to those interested to attend the meetings.

St. Columba L. A.—Ladies of St. Columba Church held a very successful sale of work yesterday, finding a very good stand at Spencer's, Ltd., thanks to the generosity of this firm. The sale of home-made cakes and pies, bottled fruits, etc., were greatly in demand, and the supply of good things was quickly disposed of.

Congregational L. A.—A most delightful evening is being anticipated by those who will attend the Thanksgiving caterer's supper to be given by the Ladies' Aid on Monday, October 9, in the schoolroom of the Congregational Church. Supper is to be served from 6 till 1:30, and will be followed by a programme of recitations and song. The officers of the church are hoping that all friends will be there to take the opportunity of making the acquaintance of their pastor, the Rev. A. K. McMin.

Canadian Legion W. A.—The regular weekly whist drive conducted by the Ladies' Auxiliary to Canadian Legion took place at the clubrooms on Friday evening. Mrs. Macneil, and Mrs. Chambers officiated in the absence of Mrs. Macneil. Eighteen tables played for the usual scrip prizes, and also took part in the contest for the special prize given by Mr. Hughes, which will be presented to the player making the largest combined score at the drives held on October 6 and 13. The Canadian Legion wishes to thank the general public for the support given its whist drives, which have been conducted throughout the Summer months. The following won prizes on Friday evening: Ladies: First, Mrs. Earl; second, Mrs. Stewart; third, Mrs. Laurie. Gentlemen: First, Mr. Youson; second, Mr. D. Fyvie; third, Mr. Stewart.

WEDDINGS

Minard-Watson

On Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock, at Christ Church Cathedral, the Rev. Archdeacon Sweet united in marriage Eileen Dudley, eldest daughter of Mrs. Arthur St. G. Minard, of London, Eng. The bride was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Mr. F. C. Pauline, and her sister, Mrs. J. Rowley Heyland, attended her as matron of honor. Mr. E. A. Garrard, of Port Alberni, supported the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Minard left for Vancouver on their wedding journey.

Fanthorpe-Corkle

Last evening, at Iredaldene, 1185 Fort Street, the Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated at a ceremony which united Miss Georgina Scott Corkle the bride of Mr. David Fanthorpe, both of this city. The bride wore a handsome gown of tulle, and carried a bouquet of pink and white roses. She was attended, as bridesmaid, by Miss Minnie Fanthorpe, a sister of the bride, and as flower girl, by Miss Florence Corkle, a sister of the groom. The groomsmen were Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Fanthorpe, who will make their home in Los Angeles.

Lynn-Zala

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Zala, 155 Croft Street, the marriage was solemnized last Tuesday by the Rev. A. de B. Owen between Olivia Lynn, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zala, and Hugh Alexander Lynn, of the Victoria Fire Department. The bride entered the room in an arm of her father and was attended, as maid of honor, by Mrs. Mahel Dyke, the groom being supported by Mr. Nat Holden. The wedding party entered to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, played by Mr. Bert Zala, brother of the bride. The bride looked charming in a gown of white satin and radium lace, with a beautiful veil and orange blossom, her bouquet being composed of white carnations and roses. The matron of honor wore a dress of apricot satin and radium lace, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The mother of the bride wore a dress of henna taffeta and black lace. The home was beautifully decorated by friends of the bride, who stripped their gardens of the loveliest flowers for the occasion. During the signing of the register the following programme of music was given: "Oh, Promise Me," by Mr. George Farmer; "Because," by Mrs. H. Anderson; "A Dream," by Miss Iris Slatford, with Mr. Bert Zala as accompanist. The numerous friends of the couple were at the boat to give them a send-off on their honeymoon, which will be spent in the Round cities. The bride's traveling dress was navy blue duvetyn. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn will make their home in Victoria.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES TO CONSIDER PROBLEMS

Financing of School Boards Among Vital Subjects to Come Before Convention at Penitence

VANCOUVER, Oct. 7.—Coast delegates to the B.C. School Trustees' Association annual meeting at Penitence, October 10 to 12, will leave Vancouver on Monday night, occupying a special car. It is expected that forty will go from the Coast.

On Wednesday morning at Penitence, Mrs. Hisecock, president of the first session on Tuesday morning, and Dr. A. W. Dennis will deliver the president's address. In the afternoon, President Kilne, of the University of British Columbia, will be heard on the subject, "Some Gleanings From the Congress of the Universities of the Empire." In the evening, J. W. Gibson, Director of Elementary Education, will give an illustrated address.

On Wednesday morning a report will be made on the resolutions submitted to the Minister of Education from the 1921 convention. Mr. R. P. S. Ewell will read a paper on "Modern School Buildings." Rural school problems and the financing of school boards will occupy a prominent place in the discussions. Many resolutions have been received by the executive, relative to school taxation, and an interesting debate is expected on the financial problems of the trustees throughout the Province after the resolutions committee has reported.

The visitors will be given a banquet

Frolaset Front Laced Corsets

Gordon Doyle LIMITED

Store Opens at 9 a.m. and Closes at 6 p.m. Wednesdays, 1 p.m.

The Latest Blouse Styles

Fashionable Furs and Fur Garments—Fine Qualities—Notable Values



We would direct your special attention to our very complete display of fine furs and fine fur garments. A showing that is representative of the most fashionable garments of the season. The workmanship is of the very highest order. While the prices are such as command immediate attention, they are the lowest in years.

38-Inch Hudson Seal Coat, with large shawl collar, deep cuffs and pockets, has storm cuffs, is lined with grey and red figured silk, \$395.00.

Hudson Seal Coat with large shawl collar, cuffs and wide foot-band of mole, has very heavy braided belt finished with large tassels, lined with taupe and blue figured pussy willow silk; 42 inches long, \$645.00.

Hudson Seal Coat with large shawl collar, cuffs and wide foot-band of Alaskan sable, can be worn with or without belt; is lined with pussy willow silk in blue tones; 42 inches long, \$650.00.

Other models in Hudson Seal Coats, from \$395.00.

French Seal Coats from \$220.

Smaller Furs as Chokers, Ties or Scarves, in black and brown wolf, \$15 to \$25.00. Cossium, \$16.50 and \$25.00. Squirrel, \$25.00 and \$35.00. Skunk, \$29.50 to \$49.50. Stone Marten, \$69.50. Mole Ties, \$2.50. Mole Scarf, \$150.00. French Seal, White Fox, Ermine, Blue Fox, Grey Fox, Isabella Fox, Red Fox.

The New Coatings for Fall and Winter

PLAIN VELOURS

Plain Heavy Weave Velour, suitable for women's and children's Winter coats, 50 inches wide; shown in navy, taupe, brown, prunelle and henna, \$2.95 a yard. Duvetyn Velour, a better quality, in shades of saxe, peacock, brown, grey, green, sand and three shades of navy; 50 inches wide, \$2.95 a yard.

Also in navy, sand and brown, \$5.50 a yard. Very Heavy Fine Quality Duvetyn Velour, in black, grey, navy, saxe, peacock, sand and prunelle, \$6.95 a yard.

BOLIVIA CLOTH

Silvertone Finish Bolivia Cloth, in shades of grey, peacock, sand, prunelle; 54 inches wide, \$5.95 a yard.

Plain Bolivia Cloth, in saxe, light fawn and deep sand; 54 inches wide, \$6.95 a yard.

Very Fine Bolivia Cloth, in plain weave, in brown and saxe; 56 inches wide, \$7.95 a yard.

FOR CHILDREN'S COATS

54-Inch Cream Blanket Cloth and Plain Cream Coating, \$4.50 and \$4.95 a yard.

54-Inch Grey Chinchilla Coating, \$3.50 a yard.

54-Inch Heavy Coatings, in many color tones, \$2.95 a yard.

A New Shipment of Dress and Sports Hats



Every woman will like these smart new hats. At the low prices we have marked them, she can have one to match each costume. There are large velvet hats for dress wear, flattering mushroom and poke effects—new turbans and chic draped effects of duvetyn, velvet or fabric—and odd shapes of felt and velour that are quite unusual. Delightfully trimmed, modestly priced.

Telephone 1876

Blouses and Corsets, 1878

First Floor, 1877

1211 Douglas Street

CAN YOU CO-ORDINATE YOUR FACULTIES—IF NOT, AVOID THIS COURT

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The old question, when is a man drunk, had been settled by Magistrate Hay Halkett, at Lambeth Police Court, at least settled so far as this particular magistrate is concerned. A taxi driver was charged with being drunk during his employment. His counsel contended that the prisoner "was not what one would call drunk and incapable."

The Magistrate: "The law is perfectly plain. 'Drunk during employment' and 'drunk in charge' means drunk, and not any intermittent stage. The divisional surgeon who examined the prisoner at the police station said he had come to the conclusion that the man was not quite sober, though not drunk in the police court sense."

The Magistrate: The definition of

GOING TO PAINT CHINA FOR XMAS?

We are showing a large variety of white china for painting. Cups and Saucers, 40c; Sugar and Cream, 50c pair; Relics and Peppers, 25c pair; Teapots, 95c; Bonbons, 40c; Mugs, 40c; Hair Receivers, 40c; Pin Trays, 15c; Plates, 35c; Spoon Trays, 75c; Vase, 14.90; Mayonnaise Dish, \$1.75. R. A. Brown & Co., Douglas and Johnson.

drunkenness is failure through alcohol to co-ordinate one or more faculties. Having heard that definition of drunkenness, was he drunk or not? Divisional surgeon: Yes. The prisoner was fined £3.

In Bavaria the teaching of English has been substituted in the schools for French.

Als-Los-Raina report 30 per cent of their bookings are for America.

Goods and Luggage Collected

and dispatched to all parts of the world by quickest routes and at lowest rates. Bills of Lading, Clearance Papers, Certified Invoices, Marine Insurance. Inquiries solicited.

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SPORTING NEWS

SENIOR SOCCER GAMES ARE FAST

Wests Win From Thistles by One to Nothing—Metropolitans and Englishmen Also Victorious

The brand of soccer played yesterday in the three senior league games was distinctly better than that seen on the opening day. In two out of the three games the margin of victory was a single goal. The Wests winning from the Thistles by one to nil, the Mets defeating the Sons of Canada by three to two, and the Sons of England the Crusaders by four to one.

In the game between the Mets and the Sons of Canada, played at Central Park, the Mets deserved the win as they played consistent football and worked energetically to reverse their defeat at the hands of the Wests last week.

The first half of the game produced some good football, and the players traveled up and down the field fast.

From the minute that Percy Payne, who refereed, started the ball rolling until half time was reached, the fast pace was never altered. Both teams went into the match with a firm determination to do their best, with the result that the soccer in the opening half was well worth witnessing. Play was mostly confined to the centre of the field, neither goalkeepers having much to worry about.

Dowds the Hero
The solitary tally obtained before the half time whistle sounded was registered near the end of the period. "Scotty" Dowds was the hero of the game, scoring all the Metropolitans' goals. The first counter was chalked up by Dowds, when he evaded the "Canadians" backs and took the ball straight into his opponents' net. The good work of the Metropolitans' full backs prevented the Mets from getting any further tallies during this portion of the contest.

But the unexpected happened. Play in the latter half was a direct comparison to the aggressiveness shown by the players during the opening 45 minutes of the game. The Canadians were now shooting down hill, but this circumstance did not enable them to break into the scoring department.

The Mets secured their second goal about 15 minutes after half time, when Dowds, with a well directed shot, planted the ball between the "Canadians" goal posts. This settled it. The losers seemed to lose heart and instead of continuing their aggressiveness they fell to pieces and were totally unable to break through the impenetrable defence which the Mets had set up. The final score was made by Dowds about ten minutes before the game came to an end.

The Native Sons of Canada men put up a good fight, considering the fact that it was the first time they had played together this season, the team not even having a practice to date. The Mets appeared to be in good form, and showed they are undoubtedly a formidable contender for this year's soccer honors. The teams were as follows:

Native Sons of Canada—Campbell; Prevost and Lorenz; Thompson, J. W. Moffat and Copas; P. Mulcahy, Taylor, T. Moffat, J. Cummins and Guy Waddington.

Metropolitans—Weir; Church and Davidson; Gillingham, English and Dryborough; Tooby, Dowds, Cull, Barrie and Hayward.

Wests and Thistles
Some fast play was also seen in the game at the Royal Athletic Park between the Wests and the Thistles, which was really far more interesting than that staged at the same grounds last week. The Thistles hustled the Wests all the way and the play was very even throughout the game, although the Wests probably

GENE SARAZEN WINS

RYE, N.Y., Oct. 7.—Gene Sarazen, national open golf champion, defeated Walter Hagen, British open champion, 1 up and 2 to play, in their special match today.

deserved the victory gained by the only goal of the match.

Wester conditions were favorable to good soccer, except that the sun in the second half was a greater handicap to the Wests than it had been in the early stages to the Thistles. Neither team has yet shaken together into a real soccer machine, and much of the football was distinguished more for vigor than science, but there were no slow moments. Each team was working hard from the start, with the Wests showing rather the better combination. Each side did quite a lot of attacking and the backs of neither side had a peaceful time. The only score of the game came after half an hour's give-and-take play, when Youson scored shortly after a fine piece of work by Merfield, who worked the ball from centre field and gave his wing man a good chance.

Good Chances Missed
Shortly after the half time interval the Thistles lost a good chance when their inside right missed a close-up shot, but soon after Peden, of the Wests, missed an equally good chance by being too slow when he might have made a shot at an open goal. Several sharp attacks by the Wests followed, without avail, and the Thistles in turn just missed a score with a flying shot. Archie Muir, who had been playing in fairly good form, sent in one of his hot shots, which just went over the bar, before Chester, the best back of the day, stopped a dangerous rush by the Thistles, who were making desperate efforts to get even. The Wests were bothered a good deal by the sun in their eyes, but might have had a bigger advantage in the final score had they not been so slow on their shot.

Langton refereed, and the teams were as follows:

Wests—Leeming; Whyte and Chester; Baker, Muir and Thomas; McColl, Peden, Youson, Merfield and Shearatt.

Thistles—Hewitt; Burton and Tuckwell; Roe, Ord and Wright; J. Watt, Potter, Southern, Swan and T. Watt.

Englishmen Win
With a strengthened line-up, the Sons of England secured a 4-1 victory against the Crusaders at Beacon Hill. This was the first appearance of the latter team in a league match this year.

The Sons were improved by the addition of Phillips, a newcomer to the city who formerly played for the Blackburn Rovers, and who filled the position at outside right in excellent style yesterday. Another strengthening addition to the team is Columbin, who played a good game at back. He was formerly with the Firemen.

The Crusaders were weak in goal, that not being Holman's regular position. In the first half the play was fairly even, and no scoring took place. Early in the second half Allan scored for the Crusaders, but after that all the goals scored were for the Sons, who had the best of the half, doing most of the pressing.

The first tally for the Sons was registered when Phillips centred nicely to Tostevin, who put a shot past Holman. This play was repeated not long afterward, resulting in another goal for the Sons. Their next goal came when Kerley evaded opposition, and passed to Shanks, who put a beautiful shot in the left corner of the net. The last tally of the game was brought about by Smith, who took the ball in alone, beat the Crusaders' defence, and scored shortly before the end of the match.

The teams were as follows:
Sons of England—Hetherington; Columbin and Kerley; Crawford, Tupperman and Gwyer; Phillips, Tostevin, Smith, Sevident and Shanks.

Crusaders—Holman; Auchincloss and Webster; Blacklock, Essler and P. Moulton; McKensie, H. Moulton, Wright, Armstrong and Allan.

VICTORIA GOLF CLUB

Results of Third Round of Ladies' Handicap Competition—Semi-Finals Now Reached

The third round of the handicap competition of the ladies of the Victoria Golf Club resulted as follows: Mrs. Thomas beat Mrs. Galt by default.

Mrs. Parry beat Mrs. Wilson, one up.

Miss Peters beat Mrs. Ross, four and two.

Mrs. Rithet beat Mrs. Burton, six and five.

The next round, which is the semi-final, must be finished by October 14.

BURNSIDE CLUB DULY LAUNCHED

Bowlers Will Make Early Start on Construction of the New Green—Fine Site Has Been Secured

The praiseworthy propaganda of the Victoria Lawn Bowling Club to obtain increased accommodation for the practice of this very desirable sport has borne an early harvest in the Burnside district. On Thursday evening last a number of residents in this vicinity met in Tillicum School and formed the Burnside Lawn Bowling Club, the first private club of its kind in Victoria. This is in contrast to the Victoria Club with greens on Beacon Hill Park, where thousands of dollars of private capital have been spent upon public property.

The new club will have exclusive rights and powers which under the circumstances it is impossible for the Beacon Hill Club ever to enjoy, notwithstanding its generous attitude in constructing two public greens in the Park.

Ground Is Secured
Burnside bowlers have obtained from E. C. Mathews suitable ground on which to construct a green with frontage on Hampton Road, close to the corner of Burnside and Tillicum, and it is proposed to make an early start on the work of preparing this land.

The meeting was presided over by James Renfrew, and in a most unanimous and businesslike fashion it was decided to proceed at once to elect officers and start a campaign for the maximum enrollment of members. The club will never become overcrowded, as the management does not intend to take any chances of spoiling the first class green they intend to construct, hence gentlemen who do not wish to be disappointed should make application to join now.

The Club Officers
The officers elected are as follows: Honorary president, F. A. Pauline, M. P. P.; president, James Renfrew; vice-president, Councillor George McWilliams; secretary-treasurer, George Vallance; executive committee, John M. Boyd, Frank J. Byne, Philip Handly, James P. Hibben, Robert H. Huddleston, Councillor R. Macnicol, Ernest Orr, Arthur A. Pass, William Tomes and Dave Vallance.

If the Burnside green is not ready for play next season it is anticipated that arrangements will be made with the Beacon Hill authorities for certain playing concessions, provided the Victoria Club membership for 1923 is not located above 150.

The new club will seek affiliation with the British Columbia Lawn Bowling Association, and it is hoped that this second club will be followed by a third and fourth in other districts within the Greater Victoria area.

LEAGUE STANDINGS IN OLD COUNTRY SOCCER

English League										
Division 1										
	P	W	L	D	P	A	Pts	Goals	For	Against
Liverpool	8	4	2	0	10	10	10	10	10	10
Middlesbrough	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Cardiff City	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. Wed.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. Utd.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. F.C.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. B.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. A.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. C.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. D.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. E.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. F.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. G.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. H.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. I.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. J.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. K.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. L.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. M.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. N.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. O.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. P.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. Q.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. R.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. S.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. T.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. U.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. V.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. W.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. X.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. Y.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. Z.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10

Division 2 (Southern)										
	P	W	L	D	P	A	Pts	Goals	For	Against
Portsmouth	8	4	2	0	10	10	10	10	10	10
Plymouth	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Queens Park R.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Swansea Town	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Bristol City	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Walsley	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Reading	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. Utd.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. F.C.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. B.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. A.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. C.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. D.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. E.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. F.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. G.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. H.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. I.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. J.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. K.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. L.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. M.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. N.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. O.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. P.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. Q.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. R.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. S.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. T.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. U.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. V.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. W.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. X.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. Y.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheff. Z.	8	3	3	2	10	10	10	10	10	10

Scottish League

Division 1

Goals

P W L D P A Pts

Abertown 8 4 2 0 10 10 10

Riverdale 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Calderhead 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Glengow Rangers 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Albion Rovers 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Grimsby 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. Utd. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. F.C. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. B. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. A. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. C. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. D. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. E. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. F. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. G. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. H. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. I. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. J. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. K. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. L. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. M. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. N. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. O. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. P. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. Q. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. R. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. S. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. T. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. U. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. V. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. W. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. X. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. Y. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

Sheff. Z. 8 3 3 2 10 10 10

I NEED CASH!

In order to obtain Cash my entire stock of recently purchased clothing goes on sale Tuesday morning at prices that mean a very considerable sacrifice.

I Need Cash for two reasons. Because I have assumed the entire ownership of this business and I Need Cash to conclude the purchase of outstanding stock. The other reason why **I Need Cash** is because since the month of May last, when the Arcade Block was destroyed by fire, this store has been housed in temporary premises. I had intended to be settled in my new location before this, and accordingly made heavy purchases of clothing in order to make an opening display that would rank with the finest in the city. Unforeseen difficulties have arisen in getting back to permanent premises, and now that hundreds of new suits and

PLAY FOR GOLF TITLES SHORTLY

City Championships Will Be Competed for on Colwood Links—Ladies Will Start on October 30

Golfers of the city, both ladies and men, are turning their attention these days to the city championships which are to be held at Colwood shortly. The ladies' championship comes first on the calendar. In addition to playing for the title of champion of Victoria city the ladies will be competing for the handsome cup donated by the Begg Motor Company.

This competition is open to any lady resident of Victoria, and the entry list will close at 5 p.m. on Friday, October 27, and the draw for the qualifying round will be published the following day. The entrance fee is one dollar, and entries may be made on the late provided for the purpose at the four local golf clubs or by telephoning 441. All matches will be of eighteen holes, including the qualifying round, which will be played on October 30, the final to be decided on the following Thursday. The first eight winners of eight will be provided of sufficient number to accommodate all entries.

The men's city championship will be played for on the links of the Colwood Golf and Country Club on November 4, 5 and 6, in accordance with the established custom of holding this championship tournament at Oak Bay and Colwood alternately. The tournament is open to all members of the Victoria Golf Club, Uplands Golf Club and Colwood Golf and Country Club.

The qualifying round of eighteen holes will be played on November 4, the first thirty-two will qualify for championship play and four other nights will be provided for entrants who fail to qualify. Match play of eighteen holes will be played on the morning and afternoon of November 5 and 6, and the final of the championship will be played on November 12 over thirty-six holes. The entrance fee will be two dollars, and all entries must be filed with J. R. Genn, secretary of the Colwood Club, 614 Bayward Building, not later than November 3.

LADIES' TEAMS PLAY BASKETBALL MONDAY

An exhibition basketball game has been arranged to be played tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the Trades Hall, Broad Street, between St. Andrew's ladies' team and Christ Church ladies. These two teams were winners and runners-up respectively in last season's league series, being separated at the end of the season by only one point, an excellent exhibition of ladies' basketball is assured. The annual meeting of the Sunday School Basketball League will be held on Thursday next.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL RESULTS

At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 41; Casey, 9.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 2; Lafayette, 7.
At West Point—Army, 12; Kansas, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 35; Yale, 0.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 18; Maine, 0.
At Lincoln—Nebraska, 22; South Dakota, 0.
At Middlebury—Williams, 14; Middlebury, 7.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 9; University of the South, 0.
At Uxbridge—Cornell, 44; Niagara, 0.
At Washington—Georgetown, 8; Lebanon Valley, 0.
At Camp Randall—Wisconsin, 41; Carleton, 0.
At Baltimore—Johns Hopkins, 2; Mount St. Mary's, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Carnegie Tech, 21; Geneva, 0.
At Princeton—Princeton, 12; Virginia, 0.
At Middletown—Western, 21; Bowdoin, 0.
At Hamilton—Quebec, 19; Allegheny, 0.
At Ames—Iowa, 21; Ames, 0.
At Chicago—Northwestern University, 17; Butler, 7.
At Bloomington—Indiana, 8; DePaul, 0.
At Minneapolis—North Dakota, 6; Minnesota, 25.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 20; Georgetown, 0.
At Washington—Washington Jefferson, 19; Bethany, 7.
At Lexington—Washington and Lee, 14; North Carolina State, 0.
At Iowa City—University of Iowa, 61; Knox, 0.
At Albuquerque—University of Denver, 41; University of New Mexico, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 21; Crutcher, 0.
At San Diego—University of California, Southern Branch, 21; San Diego State College, 0.
At Waila—Waila, 21; Waila, 0.
At Berkeley—University of California, 21; United States Marine, 0.
At Stanford—Stanford, 37; Stanford, 0.
At Corvallis—Oregon Agricultural College, 21; Alverno, 0.
At West Point—Army, 12; Kansas, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 20; Georgia, 0.

ST. LUKE'S TENNIS MEETING IS CALLED

The annual meeting of the St. Luke's Tennis Club, will be held at the residence of the president, Mr. C. B. King, Cedar Hill Road, on Tuesday, October 10, at 8 p.m.

Important business is to be transacted and a good attendance of members and also prospective members is earnestly requested by the committee.

HUDSON'S BAYS NOW TAKE UP BASKETBALL

Big Store's Athletic Association Is Gathering Its Forces for Start of the Season

The Hudson's Bay Athletic Association will be well represented in all lines of sports this year, and following up their success in football, they have had their selection committee engaged in gathering material from the store to represent them in basketball, and their efforts so far have been crowned with good success.

They intend to field two teams and enter both the ladies' and men's leagues. The selection of the men's team so far gives them an exceptionally good line-up to represent the big store. Many of the players have been engaged in the elimination series, and the results have proved very satisfactory to all members of the association, who eagerly follow every line of sport.

Captain P. N. A. Smith has been elected team manager, while G. Harris will again be captain, assisted by R. Pollock, E. Hayles, T. Sewell and R. Crawford.

Several good practices have been held, and the team is now in splendid shape waiting for the chance to show its real form.

The elimination series for the ladies' team is still to be held, and there is no doubt, judging by the keen interest displayed, they will be able to field at least two teams.

Miss J. Burridge, who is considered one of the stars of the game in this city, is devoting her time to the Bay team, and there is no doubt the game of basketball will receive every support from all members of the Hudson's Bay Athletic Association.

COMISKEY IS PEEVED WHEN RAIN PREVENTS CHICAGO BASEBALL

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Cancellation of the third game of the city series between the White Sox and the Cubs for the championship of Chicago, drew strong disapproval from Charles A. Comiskey, president and owner of the White Sox. The "old Roman" declared that in his judgment the field was in condition to play, having been covered last night and today to protect it from the rain.

The umpire arrived at the ball park shortly before game time and after inspecting the grounds declared them unfit to play on. Thousands of ticket holders and fans started their journey to the ball park shortly after noon, and at game time were gathered about the gates, trying to get into the park. Others formed in long lines about the ticket booths outside the park, either to exchange their tickets or obtain a refund.

KEMPTON PARK RACING

Duke of York's Handicap to Won by Soubriquet at Five to One Against

KEMPTON PARK, Eng., Oct. 7.—Soubriquet, Sir Edward Hulton's three-year-old, by Lemberg, out of Silver Powl, won the Duke of York's Handicap of £2,000 run here today. Major Harold Clayer's Poisoned Arrow was second and R. Tattersall's Tetraluzza was third. Twelve horses started.

The betting was 5 to 1 against the winner and against the second and third horses 100 to 9 and 100 to 30. Soubriquet won by a length and a half.

SEATTLE GOLFERS WIN PUNCH BOWL

Trophy Is Now Permanent Property of Club

Von Stein's Brilliant Play Was Chiefly Responsible for the Overwhelming Victory

SEATTLE, Oct. 7.—The Seattle Golf Club became the permanent holder of the magnificent punch bowl when its eight-man team won the annual competition on the North End links today, finishing 21 up on bogey. Ingelwood Country Club was second, 3 down on bogey; Shaughnessy Country Club, of Vancouver, B.C., third, 21 down, and Waverley Country Club, Portland, one of the favorites, fourth, 23 down.

Captain Sam Russell's winners walked away from the field of eight teams chiefly on the legs of Von Stein, first Washington State amateur champion, but ably supported by his seven teammates. Stein played brilliantly from his first to his thirty-sixth hole, turning in a card of 148, four below par, for the day, and whipping bogey 21 up, the score his team won by. The cards of his seven teammates just balanced each other.

The showing of Waverley, which also needed only one victory to take possession of the cup, was the disappointment and surprise of the day.

Dr. P. O. Willing and Rudy Wilhelm did their best, each defeating bogey 11 up, but Russell Smith fell down miserably, finishing 7 down, while every other Portland player took a trimming from bogey.

KINGSTON ST. TENNIS

Officers Elected at Annual General Meeting of Club

Satisfactory Statement Submitted of Season's Operations—Court Still Kept Busy

The annual general meeting of the Kingston Street Lawn Tennis Club was held on the club grounds yesterday, with a large number of the members in attendance. The following officers were elected for the 1923 season: Honorary president, Mrs. W. B. Parkyn; honorary vice-presidents, J. G. Brown and B. P. Schwengers; president, C. Swayne; vice-president, H. B. Witter; secretary, W. W. Parkes; treasurer, E. H. List; committee, Mrs. M. B. Foster, Miss H. Leighton, C. H. O'Halloran, J. V. Meston, H. Petherston and G. H. Jennings.

The financial statement of the season's operations showed that, in spite of the laying out of two new courts and the expense involved in other improvements, the club was in a very satisfactory position. During the course of the meeting, H. C. Hall, K.C., drew attention to the advance of the club's activities as a factor in developing tennis in Victoria and emphasized the success which attended the holding on the courts for the first time of the clay court championships of the city, an event which is to be an annual one hereafter.

Yesterday there were many players on the courts of the club taking advantage of the fine weather. Although the season is practically over, the interest in tennis is being well sustained. It is proposed during the winter months to hold a series of dances.

RECORD FOR HORMANS

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—A run of 180 in 182 halftime billiards, said to be the highest on record, was made here tonight by Edward Hormans, a practice player. Hormans is in training for the tournament for the world title to be held in New York next month. The highest run previously recorded is said to be 701.

ELK LAKE BASKETBALL

A large attendance was present on Tuesday evening at the Royal Oak Hall, for the first basketball practice of the season. Practice games will be held every Tuesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. Those interested are requested to be present next Tuesday, when all particulars can be obtained.

PRESENTATIONS AT NANAIMO GOLF CLUB

Winners at Men's and Women's Championships Receive Silver Cups

NANAIMO, Oct. 7.—Members of the Nanaimo Golf Club and many of their friends assembled at the clubhouse last night to witness the presentation of silver cups to the winners of the men's and women's championships tournament. Seeing that the club only started this spring the championship in each class was decided on handicaps established in the first club competition. Next year the championship will be decided on an open basis in each class, and the present holders will have to defend their title against all club members.

Last night's function was a great success. The ladies of the house committee served supper, after which came the presentation of the prizes by President Coburn. The men's champion was Mr. Noel McFarlane, while Mrs. D. M. Grant captured the championship in the ladies' competition. Both club champions had a great night, the final in the ladies' competition being won by the odd hole in eighteen, the runner-up being Mrs. A. Leighton.

President Coburn presented the cup to Mr. McFarlane, and Judge Barker handed over a similar trophy to Mrs. D. M. Grant. The respective cups remain in the possession of the successful players for one year, but in each case a smaller cup was presented to each champion as a permanent memento of their success.

The whole affair was the most successful event yet held by the golf club. There was an interesting whist drive, followed by a supper, and then a musical programme and a dance. Among the guests were Hon. Wm. Sloan and Mrs. Sloan, and Mrs. Wm. Sloan.

LONDON BETTING ON AUTUMN HANDICAPS

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Following is the latest betting on the Cesarewitch market net which will be run at Newmarket on Wednesday, October 12, against Ballyheron offered and 9 to 1 taken; 10 to 1 against Ceylonese and 10 to 1 against Tichy taken and offered; 10 to 1 against Flint Jack offered and 20 to 1 taken; 18 to 1 against Arcavala; 20 to 1 against Halberdier and Vaddy; 25 to 1 against Charbellet and offered; 25 to 1 against Humber and offered; 25 to 1 against Mizen and offered; 25 to 1 against Tichy taken and offered; 25 to 1 against Brinklow taken and offered.

For the Cambridgeshire Handicap the betting stands 10 to 8 against Stratford taken and offered; 100 to 8 against Sister-in-Law, offered; 100 to 7 against Pondoland offered; 100 to 6 against Conover, 22 to 1 against Stockfir taken and offered.

THE SUSPENDED BOXERS

Harry Greb Is Reinstated by the New York Commission—Johnny Wilson Remains Under Ban

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The state athletic commission announced tonight that the suspension of Harry Greb, light heavyweight champion of America, has been lifted. The indefinite suspension imposed on Johnny Wilson, although recognized in New York only as such, has been made final, the commission also announced. All boxers licensed by the state commission were warned against engaging in any contest or exhibition with Wilson under penalty of losing their licenses.

BAYS SCORE HEAVILY IN RUGBY PRACTICE

Rugby practices were held on three local grounds yesterday. The J. B. A. played a game against the Normal School, who were reinforced by several players of the Canadian Scottish, the Bays winning by 18 to nil. Hummer, Taylor, McMillan, Travis and Hill gained tries. The Wanderers practiced at Cranmore Road and the V. I. A. held a workout at Oak Bay.

INTERMEDIATE RUGBY SCHEDULE OPENERS

Following are the opening games on the intermediate rugby schedule: October 14—High School vs. Normal School, at High School grounds; Bays vs. Wanderers, at Cranmore Road.

October 21—Wanderers vs. High School, at Cranmore Road; Bays vs. Normal School, at High School.

October 28—Bays vs. High School, at Cranmore Road; Wanderers vs. Normal School, at High School.

COAST LEAGUE BASEBALL

At Seattle First game—R. H. E.
Seattle 10 10 0
Batteries—Kane and Stange, Dyer and Tobin.
Second game—R. H. E.
Seattle 10 10 0
Batteries—Peters, Flittory and Rhea.
At Portland First game—R. H. E.
Portland 4 4 1
Portland 4 4 1
Batteries—Kane and Stange, Dyer and Tobin.
At Seattle Second game—R. H. E.
Seattle 10 10 0
Batteries—Kane and Stange, Dyer and Tobin.
At Seattle Third game—R. H. E.
Seattle 10 10 0
Batteries—Kane and Stange, Dyer and Tobin.
At Seattle Fourth game—R. H. E.
Seattle 10 10 0
Batteries—Kane and Stange, Dyer and Tobin.

RAIN AT BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—Rain prevented the playing this afternoon of the third scheduled game in the "little world series" between Baltimore, of the International League, and St. Paul, of the American Association. It will be played Monday.

The smallest baby ever born in New York weighed two pounds and one ounce.

De Pachmann

The World's Greatest Pianist

Expressed himself with regard to the

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

"I have travelled the world over, and had the opportunity of using pianos bearing the names of the greatest piano builders in all countries. I do not hesitate to say that the Heintzman & Co. Piano, used in my Canadian tours, surpassed in beauty of tone and delicacy of touch any piano I have used anywhere."

Instances such as this are numerous where the Heintzman & Co. Piano is concerned. Nothing but praise is accorded this beautiful Canadian instrument.

We invite your inspection of the various models now in our salons.

Heintzman & Co., Ltd.

Opposite Postoffice



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EASY TERMS

The Name Is Your Guarantee

BELIEVE MORE WORK NEEDED IN CANADA

Belgian Bankers Give Impressions—Germany's Future Actions Depend on Cohesion of Allies

Canada has immense opportunities, but what is needed is more work. That is the impression which Messrs. A. Vanderstraeten and L. W. Van Compenhaut, bankers, of Brussels, Belgium, have gathered from what they have seen of the Dominion on their present pleasure trip. They arrived here yesterday.

The visitors have the opinion that Canada would be better off if her people did not make money as readily, and more of them were willing to work harder. In this way, they feel, the resources of the Dominion would be developed more rapidly.

Belgium lost her markets through the war, say the two bankers, and finding the disposal of her manufactures a difficult problem, owing to the exchange and to the tariff walls built around the various countries. The post-war reconstruction is resulting in modernization, and has led to considerable internal business.

The fluctuation of the mark makes business with Germany practically impossible, state the visitors. That country is not in a position to again assume the aggressive in any content, time, they point out, but add that what the future holds in this regard

YOUNG PEOPLE TO HAVE BUSY YEAR

Metropolitan Young People's Forum Draws Up Programme for Active Season's Work

It is the intention of the Young People's Forum of the Metropolitan Church to cover every phase of young people's work in the programme which it has drawn up for the coming months. Educational, social, missionary and educational activities are alike considered, and a membership drive which has already been started resulted in the enrolment of thirty new members at the last regular meeting of the society. An invitation is extended to all young people to attend these meetings, the outstanding object of the organization being the development of Christian character, and with that, good citizenship. The organization means to give some time to welfare objects, such as entertaining of the residents of some of the benevolent institutions of the city.

Officers are as follows: Honorary president, Rev. Dr. Sipprell; president, Mr. E. C. Wilderpin; vice-president, Miss V. Long; secretary, Miss Nellie Macfarlane; treasurer, Miss May Lewis; pianist, Mrs. Wil-

derpin; press secretary, Miss Amy Villa. Conveners of committees are: Citizenship, Miss Long; devotional, Miss Garbutt; missionary, Miss Middleton; literary secretary, Miss Louise Noble; membership, Mr. A. Keen social, Mr. Andrews.

DANGERS OF DEFORESTATION

When by reckless tree-cutting the forest cover is removed from hills and mountains, nothing is left to hold the rain—no layer of living roots, mosses or other vegetable growths mixed with decaying leaves, to act as a sponge and retain the moisture. Thereafter, in consequence, the rainfall runs off in torrents, and the streams to which it should afford a regulated supply throughout the year are flooded in winter and dried up in summer. Incidentally, the soil is washed away and the hillside once beautiful with fresh growing verdure, become so much barren desert.

In this way the water supply of certain areas of country has been practically destroyed. The forests of the hills and mountains are natural storage reservoirs. Destruction of these reservoirs means ruin to the farmers in the valleys and on the prairies.

OPENED NEW STORE

Mrs. H. Shaw, who has lately been with Shaw & Co., 715 Port Street, has left above store and has opened a store opposite Terry's, where she will be glad to meet her many friends.

HAIG & HAIG CAPSULES



On the principle that a little and good is better for you, you can be gently stimulated by the use of Haig & Haig at no increased cost.

We have just been advised by one of our Distributing Houses in Canada that our capsules are capable of being removed because of their not being adhesive. Arising out of this the contents of some of the bottles has been withdrawn and replaced with unsatisfactory spirit. To prevent this reprehensible practice we have now adopted adhesive capsules which cannot be removed without being destroyed.

It is in the nature of things that the highest class goods are most susceptible to nefarious substitution. There is not enough Haig & Haig Whisky for everybody and the cost is a little higher than other Whiskies, but those who are successful in obtaining supplies as bottled and sent out by us do not begrudge the little extra price. Draw the cork and the extra value will be found inside the bottle.

Say HAIG AND HAIG, or you may get another—not the original "Five Stars."

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

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HAIG AND HAIG

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Distinctive Styles—Honest Workmanship
Worth-While Wear



The BROCK Hat
MADE IN BROCKVILLE, CANADA.

A CANADIAN ACHIEVEMENT

THE WOLTHOUSEN HAT CORPORATION, LIMITED

Closing Out

LAST 21 DAYS

Only 21 more days for the Sale that has earned the reputation of having

Played the Game

Here are our prices, truthfully represented and backed up by our guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.



Women's and Misses' Strong Winter Boots, black or tan; various widths and fittings. Sizes 3 to 7.....	\$3.95	RUBBERS AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES	Men's Medium Weight Wool Sweater Coats. Regular price \$5.50.....	\$3.45	Men's Heavy Working Socks. Regular 35c.....	23c
Men's Strong Working Boots, solid leather throughout; screwed and stitched soles. Regular price \$5.50. All sizes.....	\$3.79	Men's 98c	Striped Flannelette, 35 inches wide.....	24c	Genuine Irish Wool Socks. Regular \$1.00.....	60c
Boys' Strong School Boots, all leather; heavy oak tan soles. Sizes 1 to 5.....	\$3.15	Ladies' 85c	English White Flannelette, 36 inches wide.....	33c	Boys' Button on Shoulder Jerseys. Sizes 24 to 28.....	85c
Boys' Dressy Boots at less than wholesale prices. Sizes 8 to 2. All one price.....	\$1.95	Children's 70c	Men's Blue Chambray Working Shirts, strong make and full fitting. Regular Price \$1.50.....	98c	Boys' Braces.....	15c
SCARLET WOOL BLANKETS		Penman's "Preferred" Combinations. Compare these prices.....	Men's Extra Strong Khaki Working Shirts, two pockets; full fitting. Regular price \$2.50.....	\$1.55	Ladies' Handkerchiefs.....	4c
3 Point, 6 lbs.	\$8.10	Penman's Famous "71." Note the price.....	Men's Heavy Wool Bannockburn Tweed Pants. Wear like leather. Regular price \$7.50.....	\$4.69	Men's Overalls or Coats, black or engineers'.....	\$1.80
3 1/2 Point, 7 lbs.	\$9.45	Boys' Famous "71" Combinations. Note the price.....	Men's Strong Herringbone Tweed Pants. All sizes. Regular price \$4.50.....	\$2.98	6 Only, Small Men's Smart Overcoats. Regular \$32.00.....	\$14.95
4 Point, 8 lbs.	\$10.80	Men's Heavy Ribbed Winter Underwear. Regular price \$1.75.....				
GREY WOOL BLANKETS		Men's Fleece Lined Underwear. All sizes at wholesale price.....				
6 lbs.	\$5.40	Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, 100% wool, stamped and guaranteed. Regular price \$2.50.....				
7 lbs.	\$6.30	Men's Strong Heavy Sweater Coats. All sizes.....				
8 lbs.	\$7.20					
10 lbs.	\$9.00					

Mr. Lenz Positively Retires on the 31st

M. LENZ

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

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Analysis of the Chinese Segregation Question in Victoria

By H. Hastings

In the following lines an attempt is made to analyze the whole situation regarding Chinese segregation in the schools so far as information can be secured.

The action of the School Board, so far as inquiries have shown, has not been because of any concerted complaints made by any body of school teachers who have most to do with classes having Chinese children; nor have the teachers concerned been consulted. There are, unfortunately, a few teachers, and one or two principals, who may be said to be fanatically anti-Chinese, and have made it their business to find out if these have made any confidential reports to the School Board or not.

In a survey of the situation, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that as far as surface indications are concerned, Mr. Geo. Deane, the Municipal Inspector of Schools, has let his personal animosity against the Chinese, for reasons only known to himself, to influence him in his report to the School Board, when he made wild statements as regards the "menace of the Chinese children in the graded schools" from the health point of view. These statements, however, were immediately refuted by the Chinese community, who sent protests to the School Board, and challenged Mr. Geo. Deane to produce statistics from the City Health Officer, to prove his statements that the Chinese are less clean in their persons, or that the quarters occupied by them are less healthy. Inquiries recently made by the writer have elicited the information that there have been no complaints as regards the conduct, personal cleanliness or language in the playground of the Chinese children, who in these respects are admitted to be exemplary.

Question of Health

In order to get to the root of the idea of segregation I have to quote the remarks of Mr. Geo. Deane, the School Inspector, which were reported in the local daily papers, notably The Colonist, of January 15, 1922, which reads, in part, as follows: "Mixing of Chinese with white boys and girls in the public schools of Victoria, constitutes a growing menace, and action must be taken in the near future to remedy it. Municipal Inspector George Deane told the School Board last night, 'There is a danger in these Chinese boys, many of whom cannot even speak English, coming from their insanitary living quarters downtown and mixing with other children with no attempt at segregation,' said Mr. Deane. 'We know that it is not only a tendency with the Chinese to live in insanitary quarters, but a practice.' In four public schools, Mr. Deane pointed out, there are 218 Chinese students. He urged that arrangements should be made as soon as possible to group all Chinese students

under one roof, as has been done at Rock Bay."

Here, then, is the first suggestion of segregation, but the main ground given for this step was their alleged living in insanitary quarters. This was, however, strongly refuted by the Chinese, and, probably, since then, Mr. Deane has satisfied himself from inquiry at the City Health Officer's office that his allegations were not based on facts, so the ground has now been changed to one of imperfect knowledge of English, retarding the other children in the graded schools, as the reason for segregation.

One would have thought that before the School Board took any action based upon alleged want of knowledge on the part of the Chinese children of the English language, regarding the "white" children, the school teachers, who have most to do with the Chinese children in the graded schools, would have been consulted by way of a questionnaire, but apparently no such steps were taken. In Vancouver, where the Chinese school population is four times that of Victoria, and all attending graded schools are mixed with the white children, the result of a questionnaire sent out by the Vancouver School Board gives the following information, which is instructive. "Last year there were 793 Orientals enrolled in the schools, as compared with 931 at present. Twenty-eight principals consider the Orientals no hindrance to the other pupils, two consider them a hindrance, while three are in doubt on the matter. Twenty-nine principals do not consider them a moral menace, two do consider them, while two others are not certain whether they are or not."

Idea of Segregation

From the above it is fairly plain that the idea of segregation originated from Mr. Deane, who allowed his personal animosity against the Chinese to influence him in making wild statements without taking the trouble first to satisfy himself as to the facts, that, having fallen down when challenged by the Chinese to substantiate his statements, he is more determined than ever to let his race prejudice have away; and that the School Board were carried away by Mr. Deane's personal opinions, which have been proved to have been biased, without taking the trouble to consult the teachers most concerned. In a word, the whole matter is one of pure race discrimination, which the subsequent amended resolutions, basing segregation upon a satisfactory test in English, have been unable to remove.

At an interview between the writer and Mr. Deane, the following information was obtained as being the present grounds upon which segregation of the Chinese are based:

(a) That the Chinese parents speak Chinese in their homes, therefore their young children, when starting school, cannot speak any English at all, and

thereby require more attention of the teachers than the other children of the same class.

The Chinese admit that this is true in the case of first generation Chinese, but it is not true in the case of second generation Chinese who have been through our public schools, as they speak mostly English in their homes, and their children, who would be second generation Canadian born, are not more backward in their knowledge of spoken English than children of other "white" aliens of corresponding age and class. As proof thereof they challenge the publication by the School Board of records of how the children stand in their classes, the information to include original nationality and age of child. It is admitted that Chinese parents do speak Chinese in their homes, but not more so than other alien parents who have settled in Canada, and a good deal less so than Canadians who settle in China, speak their mother tongue.

Kindergarten Schools

However, to overcome this objection, the Chinese suggested kindergarten schools for young children of all races, particularly aliens, who are backward in spoken English, the entry to be limited to children under ten or less; the object being to get them to attend these classes as young as possible, and every effort should be used to have these children speak English during the time they are attending this class. As soon as they are sufficiently proficient in their knowledge of spoken English, commensurate with their age and that of the children they will mix with in the graded schools, they should be drafted into the graded schools.

(b) That some of the children of the graded schools, although in third reader, junior and senior, and fourth reader, speak and understand English imperfectly, thereby retarding other children, although some of the Chinese children in these classes are as old as fifteen or sixteen years.

The Chinese answer is that if this be true, it can only be in the case of a very small number, and is certainly not general, not more than a dozen or two at the most; that if a careful examination be held, it will be found that they understand a good deal more than perhaps they can speak, and that the difference in speaking is caused by a consciousness of their imperfect knowledge in pronunciation, and want of practice; that if inquiry be made, it will be found that these children are mostly promoted from the segregated school at Rock Bay.

The Chinese submit that the condition complained of is only the logical result of that created by the school boards during the last eight years, when the Rock Bay school was established, that you cannot blame them for results for which the school boards in the past are really responsible.

In explanation of this contention, it is stated that all Chinese who come from China, usually aged 12 to 15, are sent to Rock Bay and have to remain there for practically four years; that is, first and second primers, and first and second readers, before they are drafted into the mixed graded schools.

At Rock Bay

That of late years even Canadian born Chinese, as young as seven and

eight years, have been arbitrarily forced to attend this segregated school at Rock Bay. It is admitted that there are a few favored ones who are permitted to enter the graded schools direct. That while at Rock Bay, which, last year, is alleged to have contained 99 Chinese children, the language in the playground must perform the Chinese, however, no other children are admitted there; the only English spoken being during school hours, and then by the teachers; that no individual efforts are made by the teachers to give special attention to Chinese children, who commence their education at Rock Bay, might be able to read and write, and might be able to understand what is said to them, they have no opportunity to speak it, except in answer to simple questions asked them; that after four years at Rock Bay, these children are drafted into the graded schools and they alone form the basis of Mr. Deane's complaint. The Chinese contend, however, that the condition is but the logical result of a false system based upon race prejudice which has been created by the school boards in the past, without consulting the Chinese taxpayers.

However, the Chinese are more anxious to seek a remedy than to cast blame on anyone. They believe that those children who are in the graded schools in classes ranging from third reader junior to fourth reader junior, who are backward in spoken English and in composition, cannot be more than a score or so, and to minimize any possibility of their being in any way an obstacle to the progress of other children, that a class be formed of one hour or an hour and a half, after the whole school has dispersed. That three days in the week the teaching be done in the class room, where the teacher makes special efforts to teach them spoken English and composition, and the remainder of the school week can be indulged in against teams formed by non-alien children so that there be intermingling, and that the language be English. They firmly believe that in a very short time the troubles (if any really exist) complained of will disappear. Then urge that the children and the teachers and principals be strictly enjoined not to indulge in race prejudice, but to treat all alike, and the children to be also taught to respect each other, irrespective of race, since the object is to make Canadians of all, and to foster international good relations and peace.

Class in English

In the alternative of a special class in the afternoon for the backward children outlined above, if for reasons of expense the School Board cannot provide the extra teacher for the purpose, then let the School Board include in the present night schools a special class in English conversation and composition, charging the usual fee of \$5 to \$7 per term, and let this class be open to all who wish to perfect their English.

(c) That there is congestion in the schools. The Chinese maintain that this is merely an excuse to force them to attend the segregated schools provided. The Chinese point out that the enrolments this year of

all children are two hundred less than last year; and that if there was room last year there cannot be no room this year. They point out that if there is congestion in Ward One and a school to spare in Fernwood Ward One, the Inspector to take would be to enlarge the boundaries of Fernwood and reduce those of Ward One. But on the contrary, the Inspector, to further his racial prejudices, has deliberately enlarged the boundaries of Ward One and then removed a building from Fernwood to Railway Street in Ward One. The Chinese contend that if there really is congestion and this Railway Street building must be used, that they are willing to attend for the first time; that by removing all children under ten the classes would be reduced, thereby giving the teacher a better opportunity to give personal attention to spoken English; and that male teachers be employed, who should be requested to organize the children in games during play hours and endeavor to have them speak English as far as possible. In the circumstances, that as soon as the children are proficient in the English language so that they will not be a retardation to other children, they be drafted into the graded schools.

Segregation

The Chinese have the strongest objection to the present plan of segregation. They charge that while the ostensible object is to give them special attention in English, the fact the school will contain none but non-English-speaking children will defeat that object. They point out that English or Canadian people often send their children to France or Switzerland or Germany to learn the language of the respective countries, and thus acquire the accent and colloquial language. That segregation may give a correspondence school knowledge of English; the student will be in the position of being able to read, write and translate, but will not be able to make himself understood when speaking to natives because of faulty pronunciation. They charge that the reason for segregation is obviously racial discrimination and has not been based upon any complaints from those who have most to do with mixed schools, but merely upon the opinion of the Inspector, Mr. Deane, who has shown his unmistakable personal racial prejudices.

International Aspect

As a final solution to the problem, the Chinese ask this question: If your intention is to make Canadian citizens of those who are born in Canada, and to perform an act of international courtesy by extending the use of Canadian schools to Chinese citizens who come here to receive an English education, then there must be no segregation. Firmly

believing, as they do, that segregation will prevent them acquiring even a working knowledge of English, the Chinese request a clear statement of the intentions of Canada. If it is really intended to reduce them the facilities of acquiring the English language, as would seem to be so by the policy and attitude of the present School Board, then it is better to say so, when the Chinese community will meet the School Board on the matter of providing an education for their children, which the city has to provide by virtue of the taxes contributed by the Chinese property owners and merchants. The Chinese estimate that the taxes contributed by them to the city of Victoria exceed \$100,000 a year, of which about \$30,000 is represented by contribution to the school tax. They ask the School Board to provide the buildings, and hand over the money received from Chinese for school purpose to a Chinese School Board, and that permission be given them to have their children taught exclusively, or at least primarily, in Chinese, with or without English as an extra subject. It is not expected, of course, that the School Board will accept this alternative, but the Chinese contend that if the citizens of Victoria insist upon keeping them Chinese, and refuse them facilities of either learning the language, social life or customs of the country, and put every obstacle to their assimilating with the Canadian people, then they have no other alternative but to accept the situation and have their children acquire at least one language perfectly, viz., that of the country of the birth of their forebears—Chinese—since the country of their adoption denies them every privilege enjoyed by other aliens, and of making themselves loyal citizens.

Following are statistics of Chinese children attending graded schools with whites. The figures, supplied by Mr. Geo. Deane, Municipal Inspector of Schools, are as follows:

At Boys' Central, 32; Girls' Central, 18; George Jay, 21; Quadra Primary, including King's Road, 17; North Ward, 36; Spring Ridge, 21, making a total of 165 children.

The above figures are those enrolled in June this year when school broke up. Mr. Deane admits that since then probably a number who have reached the age of 16 would not be returning, and that some may have left.

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association gives the following information as a result of their registration, taken since the segregation question came up:

First Primers—Native born, eight; ages 8, 9, 12, 7, 8, 9, 7 years; born China, one, age 11 years.

Second Primers—Native born, five; ages 8, 10, 7, 8, 11 years; none born in China.

Third Reader—Native born, seven; ages 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 11, 11 years; born China, four; ages 8, 12, 11, 14 years.

Fourth Reader—Native born, 28; ages 9, 12, 9, 10, 12, 5, 10, 9, 11, 10, 9, 11, 10, 12, 11, 9, 11, 11, 12 years; born China, six; ages 10, 13, 15, 12, 15, 13 years.

Fifth Reader, Junior—Native born, sixteen; ages 10, 16, 12, 11, 13, 12, 12, 9, 12, 11, 9, 12, 11, 14 and 7 years; born China, six; ages 12, 11, 14, 8, 12, 13 years.

Senior—Native born, eleven; ages 13, 12, 10, 11, 14, 13, 11, 11, 10, 12,

13 years; born China, three; ages 12, 11, 13 years.

Fourth Reader, Junior—Native born, thirteen; ages 14, 12, 13, 13, 14, 15, 11, 14, 12, 10, 13, 12, 11 years; born China, six; ages 12, 15, 15, 10, 13, 10 years.

Total, according to Chinese registrations, Canadian born, 80; Chinese born, 26.

Rock Bay Segregated School, only Chinese—Mr. Deane gives 91 as the number attending last term, but states that probably a number of those over sixteen years of age will not be returning this term.

The Chinese registrations give a total of only 46, but admit that some may not have been registered under the impression that they are not affected by the controversy.

First Primer—Native born, eight; ages 8, 9, 10, 11, 11, 10, 9 years; born China, twelve; ages 11, 9, 13, 12, 12, 15, 12, 15, 12, 15, 15 years.

Second Primer—Native born, two; ages 8, 10 years; born China, six; ages 9, 12, 14, 14, 14, 13 years.

First Reader—Native born, six; ages 13, 10, 15, 10, 14, 9 years; born China, four; ages 12, 13, 13, 14 years.

Second Reader—Native born, one; age 11 years; born China, seven; ages 15, 18, 14, 13, 13, 12 years.

From the Second Reader they are hitherto transferred to the Graded Schools to the Third Reader Junior class.

A physician of Portland, Oregon, has offered a \$500 reward for a spirit message from his dead wife.

TIRED AND RUN DOWN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Where Other Medicines Failed

Vancouver, B. C.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was tired and run down. I had headaches and no appetite and was troubled for two years with sleeplessness. I tried many medicines but nothing did me any real good. While I was living in Washington I was recommended by a friend to take the Vegetable Compound, I am stronger and feel fine since then and am able to do my housework. I am willing for you to use these facts as a testimonial."

—Mrs. J. C. Oskay, 771 Hornby St., Vancouver, British Columbia.

Many women keep about their work when it is a great effort because the work must be done. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought relief to thousands of tired housewives by removing the troubles which cause annoying symptoms.

If you are suffering from nervousness, headache and backache, pains in right or left side, tired and run-down feelings, take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Just bear in mind this medicine has been used by women for nearly fifty years. That is a long record of service, and stands upon the foundation of merit.

STRONG ATTACK ON VACCINATION

Denial of Statements in Government Pamphlet Made by Dr. Walter Hadwen in Addressing Society

A trenchant attack on vaccination was made by Dr. Walter Hadwen, a prominent physician of the Old Country, and a man who has become noted through his long fight against some of the established methods of the medical profession, at a luncheon given in his honor yesterday afternoon by the Victoria Anti-Vaccination Society in the private dining-room of the Hudson's Bay Store.

Dr. Hadwen's address consisted largely of contradictions of statements appearing in the Provincial Board of Health's pamphlet, "Facts About Vaccination," shortly after 1 o'clock the luncheon commenced, with seventy-five or eighty people present, and with Alderman E. S. Woodward, vice-president of the society, presiding.

Picking up the pamphlet to which he was to devote so much attention during his address, Dr. Hadwen, after reading the title said, "Instead of it being 'Facts' I think a better word would be 'lies' for there is scarcely a word of truth in it. In the first place as to vaccination itself. It is superstitious, not scientific in its foundation, useless and dangerous in its character, and an interference with parental responsibility and liberty, and ought not to be tolerated in a country such as this which boasts of the freedom which is enjoyed."

"I was the first parent to be summoned in the whole of the west of England for refusing to have my child vaccinated, and I was the first medical man in the Old Country to stand on an anti-vaccination platform. I knew that to do so was a serious matter, but I come of an old fighting stock, and the prospect of the consequences never troubled me. It was not the scientific knowledge which I possessed that made me an anti-vaccinationist, but I became one for the same reason that most people do. When I saw our baby lying in his cradle, and I remembered the results of vaccination in other cases, I asked myself whether I could run the risk of having my child poisoned and suffering."

Summons to Court
Dr. Hadwen told how he had gone to the public vaccinator, and knowing that several children had died as a result of vaccination, he had asked the official if he would guarantee that vaccination of his child would prevent smallpox and would result in no injury. The man refused to do so. Dr. Hadwen had refused to have his child vaccinated, and had been summoned to court. He would never forget the day he appeared. The court was packed to overflowing. No one had ever heard of such a thing before as a parent refusing to have a child vaccinated.

Dr. Hadwen, through the courtesy of the clerk, had been given a seat at the solicitor's table, but the chairman of the bench, a "crusty old army colonel," he no braggard, he knew why he was not in his right place, and so the doctor had entered the prisoner's dock, which a man accused of beating his wife had just left.

The chairman of the bench was amazed that a man of Dr. Hadwen's position should refuse to have his child vaccinated. He made it clear that this action was a most unseemly one, and announced that the doctor was fined twenty shillings and costs. But, Dr. Hadwen had pointed out to the chairman of the bench, the summons had stated that he must appear to show reason why his child should not be vaccinated. The colonel retorted that he had no time to listen to that sort of nonsense, but when Dr. Hadwen threatened to report the matter to the Home Office, unless given the opportunity he asked, the chairman snappily told him to go ahead with his explanation and make it short. Dr. Hadwen talked for an

hour and twenty minutes, and at the end of that time the chairman of the bench said, "You think you're right and everybody else is wrong?" and fined him twenty shillings and costs. "They summoned me nine times after that and then they got tired," continued Dr. Hadwen.

At great length Dr. Hadwen continued to quote from the pamphlet and criticize statements made therein, at one point stating that influenza followed the same lines as smallpox, and was nothing more or less than smallpox without the rash. The cause could be nothing but the rotting bodies on the battlefields putrifying the atmosphere.

In conclusion he urged people to stand firm in the matter of vaccination, and to pay fines and go to jail if necessary to protect their lives against the profession "which exercises tyranny of the worst kind when it has an opportunity to do so."

A number of questions were answered by Dr. Hadwen at the conclusion of his address.

EX-PREMIER IN ROLL OF CRITIC

Continued from Page 1

prospect of war at any rate was in sight.

Mr. Asquith said he could not remember a more ill-timed and discreditable incident in the whole of his public life.

The effect was what might have been expected; the French and Italians, who were holding the neutral lines with the British, were withdrawn.

"In our great dominions," said Mr. Asquith, "were statesmen sagacious enough—let us be thankful for it—before they committed their countries to war, to require more information as to what they would be fighting for, and why it had become necessary to fight at all."

This statement was greeted with cheers.

Single-Handed Fight
Continuing, Mr. Asquith said: "How should we have stood if we were fighting Turkey today? We should be fighting single-handed, as neither France nor Italy would have sacrificed a man or fired a gun."

Referring to the question of the freedom of the straits, Mr. Asquith said the Black Sea powers, particularly Russia, had just as much concern therein as Great Britain had. Moreover, the Kemalists themselves declared they were quite willing to accept the principle of the freedom of the straits. Besides he saw no reason why they should not mean what they say. "What an issue that would have been to let loose the hazard of the horrors of war," Mr. Asquith exclaimed.

"Let no one be simple minded enough," said Mr. Asquith, "to suppose that the hostilities would have been confined to Chanak. Such a war would probably have involved the greater part of the Asiatic continent, and possibly Egypt and other countries, with the possibility of an infinite repercussion throughout the most of the world."

Covenant of the League
If the spirit of the covenant of the League of Nations had been really operative and wholeheartedly pursued, Mr. Asquith said, there would have been no brandishing of the sword until this, like other disputes, had been submitted to the tribunal of the civilized world.

There was only one way to avoid a recurrence of these perils, humiliations and failures, Mr. Asquith concluded; namely, by appealing to the judgment and conscience of the nation to put an end to the disastrous and ill-starred experiment of coalition government.

WILLIAM S. HART IS CRITICALLY ILL

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7.—William S. Hart, a motion picture producer, is reported to be critically ill at his home here. Physicians attending him held a consultation. It has been learned that Hart is suffering from typhoid fever and other complications.

ECONOMIST HOLDS STATES MUST HELP

New York Bank Expert Says Continental Europe Cannot Regain Balance Without Aid

There appears on the horizon no other adequate source of help but the United States if Europe is to be brought back to a healthy condition within the near future, Dr. Henry A. E. Chandler, economist of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, declares.

"During the four years that have elapsed since the Armistice closed the Great War there has always existed a strong hope that conditions in Europe were gradually improving and that a solution would finally be found for the great conflict of interests that has been impeding Europe's recovery," Dr. Chandler writes in the October issue of the bank's magazine, Commerce Monthly.

The occurrence of recent months, however, have finally brought many people all over the world to recognize what some of the ablest observers in Europe have long ago seen, namely, that there exists in the status quo left by the war and by the treaty of peace a series of economic, financial and political conditions that have been slowly but surely driving some of the principal European nations into a deadlock which in some ways becomes set harder and harder with each successive month.

The fact is that there exists in France as in Germany a very complicated and difficult condition of affairs. Just as it appears impossible for Germany to get upon her feet without a respite, so it appears impossible for France, without reparations or financial help from other countries, to meet the obligations that face her. And even if Great Britain could afford to do so, she is willing to cancel the entire French debt to her without relief from her debts to the United States, France could not entirely forego reparation payments for any considerable time without other substantial financial help from the outside.

"The central fact in the present European situation, then, involves principally two things:—First, whatever may be the theoretical capacity of several of the European nations, the governments (through which all national policy must in the end be expressed) face a combination of economic and financial burdens that they cannot carry unaided."

"Second, partly because of this financial deadlock, and partly because of the misunderstanding of each other, European nations, worn nerveless by long attempts at working out their own problems, have been driven farther and farther into a deadlock of opposing opinion."

COMMUNITY CONCERTS RETAIN POPULARITY

Over 1,300 Patronize Opening Entertainment of Season—Basketball and Dancing Enjoyed

The large attendance, estimated at over 1,300, and the enthusiasm shown at the opening community concert which was held last night in the new Drift Hall, under the auspices of the Fifth Regiment, C.F.A., exceedingly well for the success of the entertainments which will follow on Saturday evenings throughout the winter.

Last night's concert was one of the best which the Fifth Regiment has yet staged. Those present watched with interest the basketball game and joined in the dancing which followed the athletic contest.

The basketball game was both exciting and well played, the players being members of the A and B teams of the Crusaders' Club. At half time the A squad was on the heavy end of a 9-8 rally, and retained the lead to the end, which resulted in a 23-19 score in their favor.

The basketball match was refereed by J. McCallum, of the V. I. A. A. The two teams were the A and B teams, Hockett, Hole, Underwood, Kerr and Moulton; B team, Ferris, Webster, Dowds, Graves and McIntosh.

Dancing was once more as popular as ever, and the large floor space was covered with couples, who tripped "the light fantastic" to the music furnished by the Fifth Regiment musicians, under bandmaster Rumbach, who provided a musical programme which met with hearty approval. The regimental band did a roaring trade in refreshments during the evening.

ESTATES PROBATED

Probates and administrations were issued yesterday out of the Victoria Registry of the Supreme Court of British Columbia for the week ending October 7, as follows: Estate of Eliza Mounson, who died at Victoria on September 17, 1922, valued at \$1,500. Estate of Arthur Knowles Vaughan, who died at Nanaimo on September 3, 1922, valued at \$1,750. Estate of John Grant Miller, who died at Esquimalt on September 8, 1922, valued at \$6,376. Estate of John Joseph Rey, who died at Duncan on August 19, 1922, valued at \$7,517.55. Estate of Christian Pahr (probate repealed). British Columbia; estate valued at \$7,500. Estate of Alexander Joseph Chisholm, Lillooet District, B.C., who was killed in active service in Europe; valued at \$1,000. Estate of James Mackay, who died at Victoria on September 11, 1922, valued at \$1,494.62. Estate of Arthur Ernest Button, valued at \$1,887.45.

SUPREME DANCE ORCHESTRA

In another column appears the announcement that the Leslie Groves-Smith Supreme Dance Orchestra is open to engagements. It is advisable that those wishing to avail themselves of the orchestra's services should arrange for this as early a date as possible. Several events are already spoken for, and the orchestra is ready for action after the beginning of next month.



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Recipes worth saving

ONE EGG CAKE—1/4 cupful St. Charles Milk diluted with 1/4 cupful cold water; 1/4 cupful vegetable cooking oil; 2/3 cupful sugar; 1 egg; 1/2 teaspoonful salt; 1 1/2 teaspoonful baking powder; 1 cupful barley flour; 1/2 cupful cornmeal; 1/2 teaspoonful vanilla; 1/2 teaspoonful lemon extract.

Beat the egg light and cream it with the sugar, salt, and vanilla. Combine the milk, diluted, with the cooking oil. Mix together the dry ingredients and add them alternately to the first mixture with the milk. Beat thoroughly, turn into a loaf, medium-sized pan and sprinkle nut meats, chopped raisins or currants on top. Bake in a moderate oven, for forty-five minutes.

MISSING SNAPSHOT STIRS JAPANESE

Police Search Diligently for Picture of Secret Mounting Following Trip to Forbidden Areas

TOKIO, Oct. 7.—A missing snapshot of Fuji Yama, Japan's sacred mountain, taken from a motorboat by a resident of Japan, who has been made the object of police inquiry for several days as a result of a launch trip into what the authorities declare were forbidden coastal areas, now is the central objective of the official search. It is frankly admitted that the picture was taken from the boat, which was seen by a Japanese camera man who snapped the picture.

The Andrews case, which is being watched closely by the American Embassy, developed when the police searched the office and residence of the American, following his trial trip in a new launch, which he asserts was permissible under Japanese laws. Andrews was technically arrested and released on bond and appeared for his first court examination Thursday. Another hearing followed today, but the judge, apparently, was not satisfied with the outcome, and ordered the American to come up again tomorrow. In the meantime, the picture of Fuji Yama is being diligently sought.

Detectives Zealous
While Andrews still was under examination in the court today, detectives visited the office of his firm—Andrews & George—and searched the desks of two employees, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzner, of Wisconsin. Later the police ransacked the Fitzner home and took away all photographs found there. The officers said they had been informed that the Fitzners had photographs of fortified areas, which the two Americans denied.

FAIR LADY SMOKERS "VIEWED WITH ALARM"

The enormous increase of cigarette smoking among women, says the medical correspondent of The London Times, calls for some protest by the medical profession. He declares the habit in many instances is passing beyond a pleasure and becoming a vice.

"The absorption of nicotine, which is the danger element in the matter," the correspondent proceeds, "produces a condition of nervous distress which is frequently painful to observe. From this proceed palpitations and exhaustion and outbursts of emotion. Women's delicate nervous organism was certainly not intended to endure large doses of this poison."

ANY TOOTH MADE AS YOU LIKE IT

The making of artificial teeth is a fine art, and its success depends largely on the accurate baking of the fine porcelain used in the construction of teeth. All sorts of shades have to be given to teeth of different sizes, in order that accurate matches may be made with every kind of tooth from the pearly white ones of the popular actress to the deeply stained tusks of the inveterate smoker. In order to be sure of obtaining the desired result the temperature at each stage in the baking process must be accurately controlled. To ensure this condition a British manufacturer has devised a very ingenious electric furnace in which a quartz tube is heated by a close coil of wire wound round its exterior. The teeth under treatment travel along this tube, the temperature of each portion of which can be exactly recorded and controlled.

This is a type of furnace which has been developed in Great Britain for a wide variety of purposes. It can be made in larger sizes with tunnels of fire clay for the glazing of tiles and pottery of various kinds. Its main advantage lies in the perfection of temperature control which ensures that all the material passing through will be properly glazed. With other types of furnace there is a large portion of "throw-outs" and the cost of the production is therefore greatly increased. Owing to the fact that very little of the heat electrically produced is wasted the electric furnace proves to be much more economical than would at first sight be supposed.

THE BOY
He doesn't know what flowers spring Beside the leafy lane; The modest violet is a thing He views with mild disdain. A primrose by the river's brim He tramples beneath his heel— It's fragile loveliness to him Has not the least appeal. But sitting on the pasture hars, And swinging idle feet, He'll spot the make of all the cars That pass along the street.

He does not heed the robin's note Or seek to find its nest. No useful time would he devote To such a childish quest. To hear a motor whizz, And he will tell you at a glance Exactly what it is.

The barefoot boy with cheeks of tan, Or Mr. Whittier's days, When six or eight years old began To study Nature's ways, He knew the songsters overhead And spent his leisure hours Among the fields with eager tread Collecting fragrant flowers. But if he were alive today He'd loiter upon the bars His shining eyes fixed far away To spot the motor cars.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 7.—Rebel forces under General Murkula and his first aide, General Eduardo Hernandez, were surprised and defeated this morning at Guadalupe, Durango, by Federal troops under General Escobar, according to a message received at the office of President Obregon. Twenty-two rebels were killed, a number were wounded.

BULL DOG SIZE

LA

PREFERENCIA

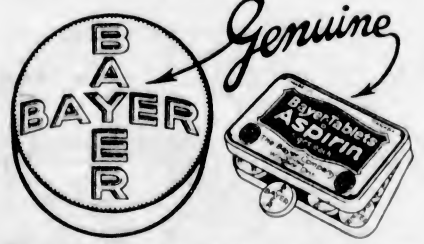
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What Fire Has Cost the Dominion Since 1870



HUGE LOSS CAUSED ANNUALLY BY FIRE

Victoria and District Fire Insurance Agents' Board Prevention Week Campaign

It will be a week this year, and not as formerly a single day that is being observed on a scale never before attained. Every city, hamlet and village is observing this week as fire prevention week and from information reaching headquarters, it is conclusive of breaking all records in number and intensity of community campaign. It is clear that within the space of a week much more can be accomplished than was possible when everything had to be hurriedly concentrated in one short day.

The Governor-General issued the opening call in the form of a proclamation to the people of Canada, while the mayors of many cities in the Dominion have done likewise. It is therefore confidently expected that the nation's response will be virtually unanimous. Added impetus is seen to result this year from the active part taken by all the public bodies in the Dominion, which is calling upon every loyal citizen to lend every possible assistance in furthering the programme.

The campaign carried out is an educational campaign for the betterment of the people of the Dominion. If any proof of need of observing fire prevention week is required it lies in the most recent estimate furnished by the fire insurance department of last year's contribution to the safe-keeping, amounting to \$30,681,106.00 which was paid by the insurance companies, for losses sustained during the year 1921 in the Dominion, and to this amount about 40 per cent of any one-third of fire losses which had no fire insurance will bring the total up to nearly \$1,000,000.00.

During the fire prevention week, therefore, every citizen should acquaint himself with the enormity of this drain, and with the fact that it

represents in the truest sense an absolute waste, permanently drawn from the country's resources. People should be made familiar with the fire hazard and the ways and means for guarding against them, indelibly impressed upon the minds of every one. Carelessness and ignorance go hand in hand as a chief cause of a huge fire waste. These two malignant foes are difficult to dislodge, only one weapon is at all potent against them, and that is to educate the people to take every precaution against fire waste.

The Victoria and District Fire Insurance Agents are doing all in their power to bring this to the attention of the citizens of Victoria. Will you do your share?

TO BUILD HIGHEST TOWER IN WORLD

Ambitious Scheme Conemplates the Rearing of Bolshevik Labor Palace in Moscow.

The Investa of Riga announces that a gigantic scheme has been brought forward by Kamensoff, chairman of the Moscow Soviet, for which the Government is asked to assign the sum of fourteen million gold roubles (\$1,400,000).

This is a project to build in the heart of Moscow a huge "Labor Palace," having a central hall capable of holding eight thousand people, with four smaller halls around it, and a tower which shall be one of the highest, if not the highest, in the world. Preliminary plans have been worked out by M. Shchusloff, chairman of the Society of Architects, but the final plans will be the subject of a competition in which the architects of the world will be invited to enter. Valuable prizes will be awarded the winners.

According to the preliminary plans the whole structure will occupy a surface of 216,000 square feet, and to make room for it the unemployed are to begin at once to pull down the Continental Hotel, Testova's Restaurant and six blocks of houses. The

contractors for building the palace must undertake to begin work not later than the Spring of 1923.

There is every reason to believe, judging by past achievements, that the Bolsheviks will succeed in the first part of their programme, and that the present buildings will really be demolished.

INFANT MORTALITY IN LONDON SHOWS NOTABLE DECREASE

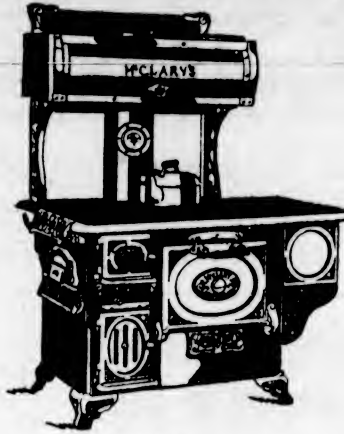
Only a little while ago alarmists were indulging in all sorts of dire predictions concerning the future of England because, it was alleged, not enough babies were being born. The great middle class, called the backbone of the country, was declared by some pessimists to be doomed to speedy extinction unless it produced more babies.

Now these lamentations have ceased. Some far-seeing and logical statisticians point out that the future of a country is not determined so much by the number of babies born as by the number of babies which survive the first year of life and grow up. Looked at from that angle, England is not doing so badly in this all-important matter.

During the month of August it is pointed out that the death rate of children under one year was only 41 per 1,000 births. In 1919 London's rate for the same period was 45. Compared with the beginning of this century the baby-saving figures give still greater cause for rejoicing among those who reckon the future of England depends, above all things, on babies. The first four weeks of August, 1921, gave an infant mortality rate for London of 267, more than six times that of 1922, which proves, it is argued, that if babies can save England, England will be saved.

French capitalists are planning to rival Los Angeles with a great motion picture city near Nice.

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The test of time has proven the durability, economy of fuel, easy management, and consequent cooking efficiency of McClary's Kootenay Steel Range. The control of heat is certain and simple. If the oven is too hot open the check damper in the smoke pipe and observe the thermometer on the oven door. It will register the almost instantaneous change. Perfect baking is assured, and the fuel is conserved because the heat is controlled.

Vancouver Island

METCHOSIN PARTY DELIGHTS COLWOOD

Concert Given by Gifted Amateurs of District to Neighbors Achieves Deserved Success.

COLWOOD, Oct. 6.—A record audience, both in size and enthusiasm, greeted the concert party brought from Metchosin, at the Colwood Hall this evening.

The programme opened with a "few notes on the piano," by Mrs. Ned Ashe, after which Mrs. F. A. Pearce gave a charming rendering of "The Gardener," which was enthusiastically received. Mrs. W. Showy recited "The Rival," with "Biquency," followed by Mr. Benjamin Homer, who brought down the house with a beautiful rendering of "Somewhere a Voice is Calling." It was the first appearance of Mr. Homer in the concert party, which was decidedly improved by his fine baritone voice. Mrs. Ned Ashe then sang "Cosmopolitan Courtships," and the ever popular "Men," followed by Mr. W. G. Milstead, who is always a favorite. Miss Brown was charming in her "Lullaby" songs and Mrs. Pearce again made a hit with "Wine Folly."

Mr. Homer and Mrs. Showy both gained hearty applause in their songs and recitation respectively, and Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Phillips were really funny in their duet, earning much applause.

After a short interval, Mr. and Mrs. Ashe presented "Jacking Up," with Mr. Milstead as the luggage man.

SOCIAL CLUB MEETS
Mrs. T. Harrison is President of the Sidney Organization for the Coming Year.

SIDNEY, Oct. 7.—The Sidney Social Club held its first meeting of the season in the Sidney Restaurant, on Wednesday evening, Mrs. T. Harrison, presiding.

In the absence of the secretary, Mrs. McMullen, Mrs. Leauge read the minutes of last year's work. The election of officers took place with the following results:

President, Mrs. T. Harrison; vice-president, Mr. G. A. Cochran; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Bert McKay.

The club will hold its social night on Wednesday instead of Tuesday as formerly. At the end of December a special prize will be given for those winning most points in the card games.

At the close of the business a game of 500 was played. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Leauge.

the speaker's address would go far to remove much of the prejudice which had existed and that further meetings would be held.

A sale of plants was held in aid of the funds of the Institute and the proceedings closed with a very nicely served tea.

In the absence of Mrs. Cahout, the president, the chair was taken by Mrs. Hawkins, who was supported on the platform by Mrs. Millar Hix, convenor of the Health Committee.

DEEP COVE NOTES
DEEP COVE, Oct. 7.—The first military five hundred drive of the season was held in the club hall last night, at which there was a very fair attendance, notwithstanding the fact that there was a counter-attraction in the form of a dance at the large agricultural hall at Saanichton. The first prize, which was donated by Mrs. H. Jackson, was won by the table occupied by Mrs. A. M. Jones and Messrs. B. Copthorne, Kiriakos and Anderson. Two tables tied for second prize and the winning table was decided by cutting the cards, the result being that the table occupied by Mrs. Copthorne, Mrs. Patterson and Messrs. A. Downey and Patterson was adjudged the winner.

The official opening of the new club hall will take place on Friday next at 8:30, and the officials of the club are doing their utmost to ensure the comfort and enjoyment of its guests on that evening, as it is expected the accommodation of the hall will be taxed to its utmost.

TRAINED NURSE FOR NANAIMO SCHOOLS

NANAIMO, Oct. 7.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees last evening it was decided to engage the services of a trained nurse for the Nanaimo schools.

The duties will fall upon Miss Bertha Smith, R.N., whose activities have been varied and effective since her coming here. The appointment should prove a matter of satisfaction to both parents and pupils.

ANNUAL BALL HELD IN SAANICHTON HALL

Directors of North and South Saanich Agricultural Society Hosts at Enjoyable Function.

SAANICHTON, Oct. 7.—The Agricultural Hall at Saanichton presented a very gay appearance last night on the occasion of the annual ball held under the auspices of the directors of the North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, being beautifully decorated with bunting and flags, and the stage adorned with flowers.

The hall was filled to capacity with dancers, about 350 being present. Heston's four-piece orchestra provided the music. The supper was served by the lady directors under the supervision of Mrs. T. Harrison. The tables were laden with dainties of various kinds, set among vases of beautiful flowers, while the windows of the hall were draped with ivy.

Dancing continued until 2 a.m., the B.C. Electric Railway Company running special interurban cars for the occasion.

HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL
Concert Party From City Will Assist Colwood People to Make Annual Event a Success.

COLWOOD, Oct. 7.—The annual harvest home will be held in the Colwood Hall on Tuesday next, October 10, at 8:30, when an attractive concert programme is being arranged by Mrs. George Deville, who is bringing out a party from Victoria.

Refreshments and a dance will also prove popular, and a pleasant evening will no doubt be spent.

COMFORTING TO KNOW MOVIES ARE NOTHING BUT VERY OLD STUFF

The earliest idea of a moving picture was recorded in the time of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, who lived 800 years before Christ. At least this is the deduction drawn from his studies into the question by Will Day, a well-known figure in the English film world, who has exhibited in London a collection of relics and machines tracing the growth of

the moving picture from the first primitive idea to the present form. The "shadow shows" of the time of Confucius are the first of all known endeavors to present animated pictures. From this early time, however, there was a long period of inactivity in development, for the next record of progressive achievement is found in 1646, when Athanasius Kircher published a book in Latin entitled "Ars Magna et Umbrae," in which a description and illustration is given of a moving picture which the writer had evolved with mirrors and a tallow candle for illumination.

Included in the collection is the original disc which Edward Muybridge used to settle the controversy between two American millionaires on the Alito Falls race course as to whether the four feet of a trotting horse were off the ground at the same time.

The experiments which Muybridge carried out are said to have cost the University of Pennsylvania 140,000, but the fact was proved that a horse did actually lift all four feet simultaneously.

THE HUNTER
knows the value of MINARD'S
ELLISON Gray, a well known Nova Scotia guide, writes:
"I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my home, and on the market. I find that it gives quick relief to many ailments, such as Sprains, Bruises and all kinds of wounds. Also it is a great remedy for rheumatism, colds, etc., which one is liable to catch when long driving and crossing during the winter and spring months. MINARD'S LINIMENT can't be recommended too highly."

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"KING OF PAIN"
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"Do You Wonder I'm Proud of My Overland Sedan?"

THE pride that every woman feels in the possession of an Overland Sedan is founded on the worth and beauty of the car itself. See how beautifully and staunchly the body has been built. See how comfortable and roomy the seats are, how deep and resilient the cushions, and the wonderful Triplex Spring suspension just seems to remove every bump and rut from the road. And it is so easy to drive—the motor, which uses remarkably little gasoline, seems eager to go on, no matter how steep the grade or how heavy the going. There is a feeling of power to spare.

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Great Quantities of Silks, Serges, Tweeds, Homespuns, All-Wool Velours, Polo and Duffel Coatings and Fancy Skirtings on Sale Monday

Purchases from this large selection of high-grade Silks, Serges and heavier All-Wool Coatings and Suitings mean to you great monetary savings in securing your needs in any of the materials offered for Fall and Winter

Hundreds of Yards of Silks at Prices That Mean Positive Economy to You

21-Inch Check Velveteen, Value \$2.50, on Sale at 59c

A Neat Check Velveteen, and excellent grade; a material that will wear well and is most suitable for children's dresses. The colors featured are on black, taupe, green and brown grounds. Regular \$2.50 value. Selling at, a yard.....59c

Ninons, Georgette and Eolienne, Regular \$2.50 Values, on Sale at 39c

Of these there are just a few oddments, about 350 yards in all. They are materials of excellent grade, and will be found most desirable for dresses or waists. In shades of taupe, royal, white, navy and green. Big values at, a yard.....39c

36-Inch Colored Paillette, Regular \$2.75 Value, on Sale at \$1.98

This is a silk that may be utilized for many purposes, and will give great satisfaction in wear. Shown in taupe, grey, orange, bonfire, mauve, pink, sky, Nile, navy, nigger and medium brown. On sale at, a yard.....\$1.98

40-Inch Crepe de Chine, on Sale at, a Yard, \$3.98

An extra heavy weight silk, of hard wearing quality and will prove most satisfactory in dresses or lingerie. It is shown in shades of pink, white, black, navy and mauve. Special at, yard, \$3.98

40-Inch Silk Crepe de Chine, Regular \$2.50 Value, on Sale at \$1.59

A grade of silk that will prove thoroughly satisfactory. It is of clean even weave and will wear well; suitable for dresses, waists and lingerie. Shown in a full range of colors. Special value at, a yard, \$1.59

36-Inch Black Paillette, Regular \$2.75 Value, on Sale at \$1.98

This Black Paillette will make up well and serve well in dresses, and is a grade that will surely please. Be sure and ask for it as it is excellent value at.....\$1.98

Fancy Jacquards and Crepes, Regular \$2.50 Value, on Sale at 79c

These materials are principally suitable for kimono or coat linings. They are of a texture that will give wonderful wear and at the sale price are unusual value. Just, a yard.....79c

36-Inch Plaid Taffeta, Regular \$5.75, on Sale at \$1.29

This is a French Taffeta, of high grade quality, and shown in desirable colorings. It is suitable for dresses and separate skirts, and is a bargain at, a yard.....\$1.29

—Silks, Main Floor

Spun Silks, Satins, Etc., Regular \$2.50 Values, at, a Yard \$1.29

Here is a collection of oddments that offers an opportunity to secure a great bargain. The qualities are excellent but the quantities are limited. Regular values \$2.50. A snap at, a yard.....\$1.29

36-Inch Navy Taffeta, Regular Value \$2.75, for \$1.98

This is soft finish taffeta, and of good grade; shown in a perfect shade of navy and one of the best fabrics for dresses, etc. Big value at, a yard.....\$1.98

36-Inch Navy Duchess, Regular \$2.75 a Yard, on Sale at \$1.98

This is a heavy grade satin, and of bright sheen. It is of durable quality and a desirable bargain at, a yard.....\$1.98

40-Inch Crepe Marocain; Special Value at, a Yard, \$4.75

Crepe Marocain is a silk much in demand for dresses, as it drapes gracefully and is of bright finish. Shown in shades of black, navy, medium brown, orange, wallflower, turquoise, geranium, coral, silver and medium grey. Exceptional value at, a yard.....\$4.75

40-Inch Brocade Satin, Regular \$4.50 Value, at \$2.98

This is a satin that makes up exceptionally well for evening wear and has an attractive appearance. It is in black, white, royal, orange, tan, fuchsia, nickel and navy. On sale at, a yard.....\$2.98

40-Inch Satin Charmeuse; A Regular \$3.95 Value, on Sale at \$2.98

This Satin Charmeuse is shown in a lustrous finish, and is of a most durable quality. It is a well made fabric, in shades of black and navy. Big value at, a yard.....\$2.98

Children's Flannelette Garments in Large Assortment

White Flannelette Gowns, with high or V-necks and long sleeves; sizes for 8 to 10 years.....90c
Sizes for the ages of 12 to 14 years at \$1.00 and \$1.25
Girls' Two-Piece Pajamas, in colored stripes; pink and blue, for the ages of 8 to 14 years. At.....\$1.50
Girls' Grey Flannelette Bloomers, with elastic at waist and knee; sizes for 8 to 14 years at.....65c
Girls' White Flannelette Drawers, with elastic at waist and knee; sizes for 8 to 14 years. At.....75c
White Flannelette Nightgowns, with V-neck and long sleeves; sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. At.....90c
For the ages of 12 to 14 years. At.....\$1.25
Girls' White Flannelette Princess Slips, plain or trimmed with imitation torchon lace around neck and sleeves. For the ages of 8 to 15 years. At, each, \$1.00 and.....\$1.25

—Children's, 1st Floor

Women's Pajamas at Reasonable Prices

Women's Pajamas, in one-piece styles, of good grade flannelette, trimmed with silk featherstitching.....\$2.50
Two-Piece Pajama Suits, of striped flannelette, trimmed with silk braid.....\$2.50
Pajamas of excellent grade flannelette, trimmed with hemstitching and silk braid.....\$2.75

—Women's, 1st Floor

Children's Knitted Suits and Frocks

Knitted Wool Frocks in sand, rose, grey and saxe; for the ages of 1 to 3 years. Special at \$2.50 and.....\$2.95
Wool Tunic Suits, consisting of dress and bloomers. In grey, sand, blue and rose.....\$3.95

—Infants', 1st Floor



Women's Silk Lingerie In Most Desirable Grades

Nightgowns of Excellent Grade Satin, well made and daintily trimmed with fine tucks and French "Val" lace. Exceptional value at.....\$9.75
Nightgowns of Exquisite Satin, attractively trimmed with lace and hand-embroidery, and shown in shades of white, sky, pink and orchid. At.....\$10.75
Nightgowns of Heavy Satin and Crepe de Chine, made in a variety of pleasing styles and in shades you will approve of. At \$12.75 to.....\$17.50
Princess Slips of Heavy Habutai Silk, shadowproof, and particularly good value at.....\$6.90
Chemises of Excellent Grade Crepe de Chine, Satin and Silk. Rich garments and modestly priced at \$3.90 to.....\$7.50
Bloomers of Silk and Satin, in shades that are most popular. Priced from \$2.90 to.....\$7.50

—Whitewear Dept., 1st Floor

All-Wool Blankets, Best Grades at Very Lowest Prices

The "Popular" Blanket, made of pure wool and sturdy in texture. Remarkable value for a low price blanket. A pair.....\$8.75
Extra Large Blankets of pure wool with blue or pink borders; excellent quality, and a weight that assures warmth. Extra large size. At, a pair.....\$12.50
Blankets for single beds, suitable for boarding houses, colleges and schools. Blankets that will give wonderful service; blue or pink borders. At, a pair.....\$7.50
The "Ideal" Blanket, for boys' beds, schools, colleges and camps. Pure wool heather mixture blanket and highly recommended. Three-quarter size, a pair.....\$8.75

Extra Large Blankets, of fine grade pure wool, high grade and extra large size. Big value at, a pair.....\$15.95
Pure Wool Blankets for three-quarter beds; a quality that will merit your approval. Of sturdy texture and will wear exceptionally well. A pair.....\$10.95
Extra Large High-Grade Wool Blankets, a quality that will give years of service, with blue or pink borders. At, a pair.....\$12.75
Blankets for single beds. Any one requiring a good grade pure wool blanket will realize every satisfaction in this particular production. Single bed size at, a pair.....\$9.50

—Rugby Dept., Main Floor

REMARKABLE VALUES IN

Dress and Coating Serges, All-Wool Coatings and Suitings, Homespuns and Velours

40-Inch Navy Dress Serge, Regular \$1.00, on Sale at 79c

This is an all-wool navy serge, most suitable for children's dresses and gym suits. It is of guaranteed fast dye and will wear remarkably well. Regular \$1.00 value. At, a yard.....79c

54-Inch Botany Serge, Regular \$2.95, on Sale at \$1.98

This is a material much in demand for jumpers or one-piece dresses. It is of fine even weave, and a dye that will stand every test well. Regular \$2.95. On sale at, a yard.....\$1.98

54-Inch Navy Botany Serge, Regular \$3.75 Value, on Sale at \$2.98

This is a serge of very fine weave, soft finish and all-wool. It is mostly used for dresses and jumpers. Is well shrunken and in a guaranteed fast dye. Regular \$3.75. Exceptional value at.....\$2.98

40-Inch Suiting Tweed, Regular \$1.50 Value, on Sale at 98c

This is a tweed of strong texture, and in a bright finish. A tweed we strongly recommend for suits or separate skirts. Will wear exceedingly well, and will look well when made up. Shown in heather mixtures of blue, lavender, brown, grey and green. On sale at, a yard.....98c

54-Inch Donegal Tweed, Regular \$3.00, on Sale at, a Yard, \$1.98

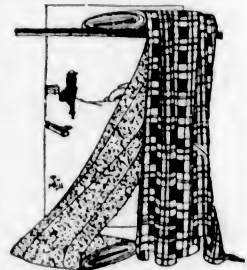
This tweed is ideal for men's or women's suits, or for separate skirts. It is a well woven, all-wool material that will give genuine satisfaction to the wearer. On sale at, a yard.....\$1.98

56-Inch All-Wool Homespun, Regular \$3.95 a Yard, on Sale at \$2.50

This All-Wool Homespun is shown in a range of desirable colorings, and is a popular material for jumper dresses or separate skirts. It is of even weave, and easily fringed. Regular \$3.95. On sale Monday at, a yard.....\$2.50

56-Inch Fancy Skirting, Regular \$5.75 Value, for \$3.50 a Yard

This fancy skirting is shown in shades of fawn, brown, Copenhagen, myrtle, dark brown, sand, taupe, mallard, navy and black; with a flake check of contrasting shades. This is a material most suitable for women's costumes and separate skirts; woven from a pure wool yarn and guaranteed fast dye. Regular \$5.75. On sale at, a yard.....\$3.50



40-Inch Wool Tweeds, Regular \$2.50, on Sale at \$1.19

This excellent grade wool tweed is of stout texture, smooth weave and in fancy check design. It has a rich, soft finish that makes it particularly desirable for women's suits, jumper dresses or separate skirts. On sale at, a yard.....\$1.19

42-Inch Fancy Bordered Homespun Skirting, Regular \$3.75 a Yard; Now \$2.00 a Yard

It is shown in shades of taupe, brown and navy, with contrasting borders. This is a fabric new in design, all-wool, of even thread weave, and most attractive when made up in women's skirts. Big value at, a yard.....\$2.00

54-Inch Navy Serge, Regular \$2.50 a Yard, for \$1.49

A navy serge of correct weight for women's and children's dresses, particularly for school wear. It is a well finished serge, all-wool and of good appearance. Regular \$2.50 value. At, a yard.....\$1.49

56-Inch Heavy Duffel Coating, Regular \$8.75 a Yard, on Sale at \$4.75

This is an all-wool coating, in plain colors or plaid back. A material that will give great satisfaction in women's or men's motor coats. The most desirable on the market and big value at, a yard.....\$4.75

56-Inch Heavy Polo Coating, Regular \$4.75, on Sale at \$3.95

Polo Coating with plaid back, a desirable material for women's motor or outing coats. It is woven with an all-wool yarn and presents a most pleasing effect when made up. Only a few shades. Regular \$4.75 for.....\$3.95

56-Inch All-Wool Velour, Regular \$4.75, on Sale at \$3.95

All-Wool Velour that is most popular now for women's coats, and is shown in all the favorite shades, brown, heaver, reindeer, fawn, sand, saxe, mallard, black and navy. It makes up attractively and is wonderful value at, a yard.....\$3.95

—Dress Goods, Main Floor

Several Excellent Offerings in the Men's Furnishings

Men's Brushed Wool Mufflers, full length and with fringe ends. In heather, lovat and camel. Penman's brand. Special value at, each.....\$1.35
Penman's Heavy Knit Wool Sweater Coats, made with shawl collar and two pockets; all sizes. Special value at \$5.50
A Large Assortment of Men's New Fall Neckwear, in various styles and shapes. At, each, 75c to.....\$2.00
Men's Negligee Shirts, with separate collar to match; patterned in fancy stripes and are special value at.....\$2.50

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

A Boy's Boot of Exceptional Character for \$6.00 Per Pair



The boot is made of brown calf leather, with welted oak tanned soles, on the famous "Munson" last. A broad toe last without hard toe stiffening; and exactly as made for the American army. When you see this boot examine the quality of the leather, and consider the many excellent points in its favor; you will concede that the price quoted is most reasonable for this hard wearing comfortable boot. Sizes 1 to 5 1/2. At.....\$6.00

—Boys' Boots, Main Floor



A Page For CHILDREN



Tales From Dreamland

For Wide-Awake Little Folk



The Giant of Sugarloaf Mountain
A YOUNG man named Carlo was one day wandering in the woods when he saw a thrush sitting on the bough of a tree. "Good morning," said Carlo to the thrush, "have you any news today?"

"Oh, my, yes," replied the thrush. "The very latest news is that the Giant of Sugarloaf Mountain has run away with Princess Ting-ting, the daughter of King Poo-bo. The Sugarloaf Mountain, as you know, stands right in the middle of the sea, and the Giant's castle is at the top, and the Princess has to sing to the Giant all day long."

"Well, I never did," said Carlo; "how can she be rescued?"

"I was just going to tell you," continued the thrush, "that the King has promised that whoever rescues the Princess and brings her home safely, shall marry her and have half the kingdom as well. Good-bye, I must go now." And away flew the thrush.

Carlo sat down to think things over and try to figure out some plan to rescue Princess Ting-ting. He had two daggers in his possession, and with these he figured out he might be able to climb the Sugarloaf Mountain. Then the next thing was to get a boat and row to the mountain's foot. So he jumped up and walked down to the seashore; here, after looking round for a time, he found a boat, which he rowed out to sea. Presently he came to a very steep white looking rock, which he knew must be the Sugarloaf Mountain. Rowing close to the foot of the mountain, he rolled up his sleeves and took out his two daggers ready to start the climb. He stuck one dagger into a split in the mountain-side and then the other a little higher up; then he drew out the lower dagger and stuck it in again higher up still, and after a very hard



climb he at last reached the top. Before him he saw the Giant's castle, and he could hear the Princess singing quite plainly. Carlo now got busy, and caught some bluebottles, grasshoppers and bumblebees, and going very quietly into the castle, he found Princess Ting-ting, and lying on the floor was the Giant with his great head on the Princess's lap, and while she sang to him he was snoring loudly. The Giant was large and fat and greasy looking and he had wings like a bat.

Carlo whispered to Princess Ting-ting that he had come to rescue her, but to go on singing until he told her to stop. Then he put the bluebottles, grasshoppers and bumblebees into the Giant's ears and covered each ear with hair so that they should not escape. He told the Princess to stop singing, and untying the cord which bound her to the Giant, he tied it to a huge stone, and while the Princess got up very quietly Carlo placed the Giant's head on the chair. Then Carlo took the Princess by the hand and they ran away from the castle as quickly as they could, and Carlo quickly descended the mountain with the Princess holding him round the neck.

Meanwhile the Giant, soothed for a while by the singing of the insects in his ears, started to wake up, and not hearing the Princess singing any longer, he woke up in real earnest and found she had gone. His rage was great, and his roars of anger shook the mountain, and to Carlo and Ting-ting in the boat it sounded like loud thunder.

It took the Giant a few minutes to free himself from the stone which Carlo had tied him to, and then he ran to the edge of the mountain, and far away on the sea he spotted the little boat. He could not find his club because Carlo had taken good care to hide it, so he picked up the stone, and, stretching out his wings, flew after the little boat.

"Oh dear! oh dear!" shrieked Princess Ting-ting when she saw the Giant flying after them. "Whatever shall we do?" Carlo told her to hide herself in the bottom of the boat, and as the Giant came nearer and nearer, Carlo rowed faster and faster. Then seeing the Giant overtaking them, Carlo stopped rowing, and, putting an arrow in his bow, he waited till the Giant was overhead, and, pulling his bow, the arrow went right into the heart of the Giant, and he fell with a huge splash right into the sea. Poor Princess Ting-ting was so frightened that she fainted, and

it took Carlo a little time to bring her to. But she soon recovered, and hearing the Giant was dead, she clapped her hands with glee. As soon as they landed, Carlo hired a coach and horses and they drove to the palace of Princess Ting-ting's father, King Poo-bo, where a great welcome awaited them, and everyone rejoiced at the rescue of the Princess.

In a short time Carlo married the Princess, and the old king cut his kingdom in half, giving one-half to Carlo and keeping the other half himself, and so Carlo was well rewarded for rescuing the Princess Ting-ting from the Giant of Sugarloaf Mountain.

Some Anniversaries

October 8-14.

October 8, 1354—Nicolo di Rienzi, tribune of Rome, was assassinated. His story is told by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in "Rienzi," a great historical novel.

October 9, 1547—Michael Cervantes de Saavedra, who, having spent much of his life-time in captivity and in prison, made the world laugh by his novel, "Don Quixote."

October 10, 1790—Rev. Theobald Matthews (Father Matthews), who preached temperance to the Irish people, was born at Tipperary.

October 11, 1741—James Barry, famous historical painter, was born at Cork.

October 12, 1492—On this day Christopher Columbus landed at San Salvador and discovered the New World.

October 13, 1822—Antonia Canova, the celebrated sculptor, died at Venice.

October 14, 1066—William Duke of Normandy conquered the Saxons at the Battle of Hastings.

The Stack Behind the Barn

September is here, with the ripened seeds, And the homely smell of the Autumn weeds. My heart goes back to a vanished day, And I am again a boy at play In the stack behind the barn.

Dear memory of the old home farm— The hedgerows fencing the crops from harm. The cows, too heavy with milk for haste, The barnyard, yellow with harvest waste, And the stack behind the barn.

Dear, dear, dear old garden smell Sweet William and phlox I loved so well, And the seeding mint and the sage turned grey, But dearer the smell of the tumbled hay In the stack behind the barn!

In the side of the stack we made our nest, And there was the playhouse we loved the best. A thicket of goldenrod, bending and bright, Filled us with glory and hid us from sight In the stack behind the barn!

Then, when the stack, with the year, ran low, And our frosty morning cheeks were aglow, When time had forgotten the dropping leaves, What joy to drop from the barn's wide eaves To the stack behind the barn!

O childhood years! Your heedless feet Have slipped away with how much that's sweet, But dreams and memory master you Till the make-believe of life is through, I still may play as the children do In the stack behind the barn.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

How the Bells Are Played

"Then most musical and solemn, bringing back the olden times, With their strange unearthly changes rang the melancholy chimes."

Perhaps some of you, who have read Longfellow's "Belfry of Bruges," have wondered how the bells in the great old churches of Belgium are rung. A writer in The Children's Friend gives the following interesting account:

Belgium is sometimes called the "land of bells," because the carillon is a national institution. A carillon consists of an octave or more of bells, capable of playing tunes with variations of all sorts, either by machinery alone, or by a professional man called a carillonneur, who plays upon a keyboard connected by wires with the bells. Every town in Belgium not long ago had its carillon and carillonneur. On a gala day the townspeople always expected a special performance of the bells, and the carillonneur was often listened to by an audience of thousands. Up in a little dark room in the tower sat the player unseen by his audience, many of whom might be miles away.

The keyboard of the carillon is not made of ivory, but consists of two rows of perhaps forty or fifty pegs, corresponding to forty or fifty bells, tuned in perfect scales. Besides the pegs there is a row of pedals generally connected with the feet and correspond to the pedal pipes of an organ.

The bells themselves hang high overhead in the tower. They are all sizes and frequently of all ages. The biggest are often large enough for two or three people to stand up-right inside them, while the smallest can be lifted by hand. The oldest may have been manufactured when Edward the Third was reigning in England, while the newest, with its more sharply cut devices, may have been turned out by the great bell-founder, Severin

van Aerschodt, only fifty years ago. In carillon playing the bell is not struck by a clapper, but always by a heavy hammer on the outside. The hammer is worked by a wire from the keyboard, and drops upon the bell just as the hammer of a pianoforte falls upon the wire.

At the appointed time the carillonneur, with his fists carefully protected with thick leather gloves and his sleeves turned up to the elbow, takes his seat at the keyboard. His fist and feet soon deal with his colossal instrument in a wonderful fashion. Attentive listeners all over town eagerly await the different variations that he plays, and the performance is greatly appreciated.

Answers to Flower Puzzle

On September 24 we published a Flower Puzzle.

Answers were received from Maureen McCann, Oak Bay; P. Dwyer, Duncan, P.O.; Mrs. J. A. Ward, Foul Bay; May and Evelyn Zala, and Phyllis Vaughan Roberts.

"Johnny Jump Up" and Wake Robin were good answers for No. 1. The thistle and not the gorse was the answer favored for No. 19, while A. L. O. E. was a lady's choice for No. 10. The correct list follows:

1, Four o'clock; 2, bachelor button; 3, rose; 4, dogwood; 5, tulips; 6, Canterbury bells; 7, horse chestnut; 8, wallflower; 9, stocks; 10, pansy; 11, sweet peas; 12, broom; 13, snowdrop; 14, Lily of the valley; 15, Marigold; 16, Jack in the pulpit; 17, Princes feather; 18, butter cup; 19, gorse; 20, fever few; 21, larkspur.

The Perverse Camel

Pictures of camels give an impression that the "ship of the desert" is the most patient of animals. Mr. Frederick Villiers, the noted war correspondent, shows that the camel can be both stubborn and dangerous. He says in his book, "Five Decades of Adventure:"

A horse when nearing his destination after a long, tiresome journey, will prick up his ears, and no matter how tired, enter town with a dash. With a camel it is otherwise. At any rate, it was otherwise with mine. As soon as the animal sighted the glorious streak of silver with the verdant fringe that was the Nile he began to slow down and seemed absolutely indifferent to the restorative properties of the water that danced and sparkled in the distance. Yet he had not been watered for five days! The more I exerted myself to hasten him forward the more the beast seemed to lag, and at last I had to use the rawhide whip.

Under that punishment the animal simply stood still and slowly moved his head round in my direction, showing his teeth and plainly meaning mischief. When the head came up on my right hand, with the teeth all eager, I found it advantageous to slide to the ground down the left bank of his hump and so get out of reach.

Perceiving that I was too nimble for him, the beast at last dropped on his knees, settled himself comfortably in the sand, gave a grunt of satisfaction and flatly declined to move a step farther. I therefore left him and my baggage on the desert and tramped the rest of the way on foot into our encampment.

The Moonlight Fairies

There is a little pond where water lilies float, And the banks blue violets nod And jumping froggies croak.

And every night When the moon shines bright The little fairies come And the waters ring With the songs they sing. As they dance in the dim moonlight.

The beautiful water lilies, Lend their leaves for a fairy boat, And the happy little fairies around the pond do float.

What happy little fairies who in the moonlight play, Oh! little children, what you miss who always play by day.

Composed by Gladys Borradaile, age 12, Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, B.C.

The Grasshopper and the Cricket

The poetry of earth is never dead; When all the birds are faint with the hot sun, And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead.

That is the Grasshopper's; he takes the lead In Summer luxury. He has never done With his delights; for when tired out with fun, He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed. The poetry of earth is ceasing never; On a lone Winter evening, when the frost Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills

The Cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever, And seems, to one in drowsiness, half lost, The Grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

—John Keats.

The Power of Water

Water, unstable fluid though it is, displays remarkable power under pressure either natural or mechanical. In fact, says a writer in an exchange, it would astonish you to know what water can do under certain conditions.

When a man goes swimming and slaps the water forcibly with his hand he realizes that the unstable fluid offers very little resistance. Yet a stream from a fireman's hose will knock a man down, and the jet from a nozzle used in placer mining cuts away a great hill in a day, toys with great boulders as if they were pebbles, and could shoot a man over the country as if he were a projectile from a cannon.

There is a powerful plant near Durango, Colorado. A United States cavalryman who was visiting it one day thought it would be easy to pass his sabre through a two-inch stream of water. He made the attempt, but his sabre was shattered in two and his wrist broken. A thinner jet of water, descending one thousand feet to a factory in Grenoble, France, and travelling at the rate of one hundred yards a second, fractures the best blade of Toledo.

Of course, some people will not believe the thing themselves, and you may think it a proof of the scientific imagination to say that a stream of water an inch thick, if it had sufficient velocity, would ward off bomb-shells as steel plate would do.

Nevertheless, many travellers have seen a brakeman put a small hydraulic jack under one end of a car and lift twenty tons or so by means of a few leisurely strokes of the pump handle, and the experience of riding every day in a hydraulic elevator will remove any doubts concerning the magic power of water when hatched to a machine.

The Crippled Robin's Return

That D. M. Bliss, a well-to-do furniture dealer, of Columbus, Kansas, is an enthusiastic lover of birds is proved by his interest in a crippled robin which spends his Summers in that town. Four or five years ago some Columbus boys devised a method of destroying the sparrows, but unfortunately a beautiful robin redbreast was the victim. The boys hurried to the trap to release the bird, but it developed that his leg was crushed and many of his feathers gone. The attention of Mr. Bliss was called to the suffering little creature. He immediately went and dug some worms for him to eat.

Finally, the broken leg came off, and Mr. Robin got along very nicely with only one leg. Every morning he would come to the door of the Bliss home for food. Finally, he migrated with the rest of his feathered friends to the south.

On the next February 15 the bird came back to the door of the Bliss home, after having been gone all the winter.

Every Spring now the robin appears in some yard in Columbus, when some member of the family telephones to Mr. Bliss who at once carries him to his home, where he remains for the Summer—Mrs. Bert Houston in Our Dumb Animals.

Horse Chestnuts

On many streets in Victoria horse chestnuts are ripe. A writer in The Youth's Companion, though probably long past the age of boyhood, says the children playing with chestnuts on the other side of the continent. It brought back his own boyhood, and he wrote an article which some of you may enjoy reading.

If you don't understand it all, ask father or teacher about it.

No nut that grows is more useless, and yet none is dearer to a boy. He cannot tell you himself what he wants with buckeyes, but want them he does, and in school and out his pockets bulge with them. They are, of course, excellent missiles, with a high initial velocity, a low trajectory and considerable striking energy, and even among friends it is sometimes well to be "heeled." Another purpose that the horse chestnut serves is as part of a simple device for illustrating both centrifugal and centripetal force. You tie two chestnuts together with a string two or three feet long, and, holding the string by a loop in the middle, you send the nuts whirling in a dizzy round in opposite directions, a balanced and satisfying little solar system in which the cord plays the centripetal part of gravitation. The centrifugal force is most pointedly and satisfactorily illustrated when the string breaks in the midst of a circle of bystanders.

So, when you see two or three pairs of horse chestnuts dangling from the telephone wires, be assured that some boy has at last achieved his natural desire to do something difficult, useless and mischievous; something that you did when you were a boy, and that your grandfather did before you.

Clever Dogs

A few days ago a Boston bull terrier in the city rushed across the street, entered an open door and came out with a newspaper he had received from the carrier. In a moment he disappeared, having carried the paper to a master or mistress in a home on the opposite side of the street. Who was the clever little fellow? Here is a story of an English dog:

A few years ago the newspapers printed, on unquestionable authority, the story of a dog who very quickly learned a lesson that nobody had made any effort to teach him. An Irish terrier named Larry, about two years old, trotted out with the servant of a certain household to bring in wood from the back yard, to have in readiness for lighting the fires in the morning. Larry watched her put this wood into the oven, but as to whether or not he guessed that this was done to make it dry, we will not pretend to say. Certain it is, however, that early on the following morning, when another housemaid removed the wood from the now cold oven, Larry had his eye on it, and finding that the sticks were left for a time in a distant room while the housemaid went about other work, he diligently carried them back and put them in the oven where his special friend had placed them the day before. He was not going to stand by and see other people interfere with what he felt quite sure were the wishes of his friend.

We have many fine dogs in our own city and district. We are sure our readers would like to hear about them. Do any of you own a clever dog?

A Diligent, Loving Lad Louis Pasteur

AMONG those who have devoted their lives to the service of others, Louis Pasteur, the great French scientist, holds a high place. The wine makers of his native land, shepherds and herdsmen, whose humble labors served to support and enrich the nation, the keepers of silkworms, those in all lands who are exposed to infectious diseases, all owe this patient investigator a debt of gratitude. The story of how Pasteur fought that terrible disease which, in his time, brought madness and death to dogs and through them to human beings, is one that proves the courage, faith and love, as well as the infinite patience, of the man.

Did the boy, Louis Pasteur, show any sign of the greatness he was one day to attain? Let us try to see. Louis Pasteur came of a race of hard-working peasants who lived near the Swiss border of France. His father, Jean Joseph Pasteur, early left an orphan, was a soldier in the army of Napoleon, where he rose to be sergeant-major and won the Cross of the Legion of Honor before he was discharged in 1814. He was one of the bravest soldiers in a regiment noted for its heroism.

Though only twenty-five, Joseph Pasteur was an earnest, sober, quiet man. He went back to his trade of a tanner, and not long after married Jeanne Etienne-Roqui, a gardener's daughter, modest, intelligent and kind. Louis, born in December, 1822, nearly a hundred years ago, was the second child. The eldest and two younger children were girls. After several changes, the family made their home in the small town of Arbois. Here the little boy was sent to school. In those days much of the teaching was done by older children, called monitors, and Louis was very proud when he was allowed to become one of the master's helpers. In after years he was to prove himself a wonderful teacher.

He had many playfellows, who, on holidays, called for him to go fishing; their pastime of snaring birds he would not share. At other times the boys gathered in the yard at the back of the cottage, where they played with pieces of tan bark, bits of iron and the many other things with which boys amuse themselves. As time went, Louis, though industrious and painstaking, seemed to have but one talent. He could draw well. Pastels which he made then and afterwards have been preserved. One is a picture of his mother in her white cap and blue and green tartan shawl as she was setting out to market. Other notable characters in Arbois were drawn in crayon by the boy of thirteen. Years afterwards he made pictures of his dearest college friend and of his father.

The quiet, thoughtful tanner and his hard-working, light-hearted wife welcomed to their home a few friends. Among those most esteemed was the headmaster of the college, a doctor and a painstaking student. At other times the boys gathered in the yard at the back of the cottage, where they played with pieces of tan bark, bits of iron and the many other things with which boys amuse themselves. As time went, Louis, though industrious and painstaking, seemed to have but one talent. He could draw well. Pastels which he made then and afterwards have been preserved. One is a picture of his mother in her white cap and blue and green tartan shawl as she was setting out to market. Other notable characters in Arbois were drawn in crayon by the boy of thirteen. Years afterwards he made pictures of his dearest college friend and of his father.

He talked to him of the Ecole Normale, a great school in Paris where young men studied to be professors. Anyone could gain admission, who, between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one, came highest in the examinations.

For a place in this school Louis and his friend Verce resolved to try. He was persuaded to leave Arbois and go up to Paris to prepare. Though his father doubted the wisdom of the plan, he gave his consent. So, before he was sixteen, Louis set out with Jules Verce for the great and distant city.

He had no sooner arrived in Paris than he became terribly homesick. Try as he might he could not conquer the feeling. Night after night he lay awake, and at last the masters, fearing for his health, sent word to his father, who came and took him home.

When he had recovered among the people and scenes he loved his health and cheerfulness. Louis went back to the college at Arbois to prepare to go on with his studies at Besancon. His father often visited this town on business, so that he could get news of the home he loved.

It was no longer before Louis was asked to become instructor as well as student at Besancon. This meant hard work, but helped him to pay his own way, and he offered to send his sister to school at Besancon as well as at Arbois.

The youth who was to do such great work in the world was distinguished rather for his industry than by his talent. He passed all his examinations, though he was rarely at the top of the list in any subject.

In Paris he lost no opportunity of gaining knowledge whether from men or from books. He made warm and close friends among the students and gained the approval of the greatest of his teachers whom he looked upon with reverence. As time went on he became a professor of chemistry. His studies and researches left him little leisure, but he was never too busy to take a loving interest in all that went on at home. As long as his father lived he wrote to him, telling him all that he was doing and planning.

While still young Pasteur married happily. He had children of his own with the joys that come to a loving father. In the loss of his little girls he had bitter grief, but his trials were bravely borne.

To the end of life Pasteur remained a student. No labor was too great if it ended in the discovery of a truth, and the fruit of his labor was freely shared. Though the whole world looked up to the great scientist, Louis Pasteur was the same loving, generous, patient worker as the boy who played in the tanner's yard or studied among the boys at Arbois.

of shorts, one port bran and one part
tankage, may be fed.

The average cost of producing pork
in Iowa in 1921 was \$5.08 a hundred
pounds.

South African potato growers are
having trouble with a wart disease
which attacks the tubers.

There is a total game refuge area



(BY RICHARD L. POOCK)

"WELL, I see my friend has got his answer. Here's a chap who evidently wants his son to shoot rabbits if nobody else does."

Old Dick was perusing the morning paper up at the Old Shack the other Sunday when he gave vent to the above somewhat cryptic remark in a sage whisper. Harry caught the remark, and, evidently rather puzzled, allowed his curiosity to go so far that he asked him as to ask the old boy what in thunder he was driving at.

"Driving at, Harry? Oh! nothing much; only there's a chap I know who's always quoting that slogan or whatever you would call it of the Game Protective Association. I can't remember just exactly how it goes, but it's something like this: 'Your grandfather shot elk and buffalo, your father shot moose, you shoot something or other, I forget just what, what d'you want your boy to shoot—rabbits? You know the idea is that, if you don't preserve the game, there won't be anything for the coming hunters to shoot except rabbits. Of course, that may apply in some countries, but it doesn't apply up on this side of the line just yet, praise be! Then of course right here on Vancouver Island, if a fellow depends on rabbits for his shooting, he wouldn't get very much, because there aren't very many to get, and, so far as I know, what there are are just tame rabbits gone wild, but they haven't gone quite wild enough to give any sport, I'm thinking; about as easy to shoot as a cat if you see one, if not easier."

They Have Their Points

"But to come back to what I started on. There's a gent here writes to this paper advocating turning out brush rabbits, cottontails, I suppose he means, and he seems to think that in time they would give lots of good sport, not to mention being a valuable addition to the larder. I agree with him, you bet, on that last point; boiled rabbit and onion sauce, what ho! Pretty hard to beat, to my mind, but as for the sport end of it, well, I have my doubts. 'Course I know he may say that rabbits are rabbits wherever you find 'em, and that may be all right, so far as the pot goes, but, so far as the gun goes, well, rabbits found in different countries, or different kinds of country, I should say, are about as different in their sport-giving qualities as they could possibly be."

"I've a great respect for the rabbit myself; I've had a lot of sport with him one way or another in my time, but never in this kind of country. I don't believe there would be any danger of duplicating the Australian experience for a minute; seems to me rabbits have been turned out here more than once, and there's several islands in the gulf where they are plentiful at this present day, but I never heard anyone make any crack about the fine sport they could get with them; mostly the other way. Rabbit shooting in the bush, round about here, if we had it, wouldn't amount to much, I'm thinking, unless they behaved a whole lot different from the rabbits I've seen in the Kootenays, where they have the jack rabbit and the cottontails. 'Course I know the jack rabbit ain't a rabbit, at all; he's a hare by rights, and shooting hares ain't usually regarded as much in the way of sport even in the Old Country, where they get them in the open."

Semi-Domesticated

"The only jack rabbits I've seen in this country have been pretty easy pot shots, and the rabbits that you come across once in a while in Saanich, well, I never feel quite sure whether I'm not slaughtering somebody's pet when I take a shot at one of them, though I must admit they're mighty good eating, if a bit heavy to carry."

"The Old Country rabbit would have a hard time getting along here anywhere except on the farm, seeing that most of this country is hard rock, and if he can't burrow, why, he'd have to change his whole nature, and, seem' there's some still think the pheasant is an enemy instead of a friend, or, at any rate, make that their excuse for shooting them in season and out, cocks and hens, why, if you let loose a lot of burrowing animals to eat their cabbages and turnips, they might raise a pretty loud howl about it, I'm thinking."

"Oh! yes, boys, the rabbit's a mighty fine little cuss in his native haunt and he can give a mighty fine lot of sport when conditions are right, but personally, I don't think they are right for him here, or else he'd be here right now. I don't think we have the right kind of country for them to give good sport in, at least, not enough of it, and shooting rabbits in the thick bush, even if you got them into it in any numbers, would be a pretty hard job and none too safe a job if there were enough of them to attract as many hunters as the birds do. Shooting ground game in thick cover has to be done with caution, believe me."

The Snowshoe Rabbit

"Talking about rabbits, I've been in places in British Columbia where there were lots of those snowshoe rabbits, and I guess they're hares, too, come to think of it, but anyhow we call 'em rabbits, and I've found it an astonishing hard job to get many. I remember once when we were building a cabin up in the hills before settling down to work a prospect for the winter. I used to pack the gun around once in a while for an hour or so in the evening, when we'd knocked off work on the cabin, to see if I could bag something for the pot, and one evening I remember I suddenly spotted something white sitting under a low bushy tree. It puzzled me to see that bright white thing there. There wasn't any snow in those parts yet, and I couldn't think what it could be. I was new to the country then. So I sneaked up close, and there was Mr. Rabbit squatting as unconcerned as you please just squinting at me and not a bit scared apparently. Well, I was out for the pot, and in due course that rabbit was in the pot, and I had a little taste of the game. Nature to make him change his Summer clothes for Winter ones that had given him away. If he'd still been in his brown Summer furs I'd never have seen him."

"Later on when the snow was on the

ground, and it came pretty thick most every day that Winter, we could see by the tracks that there must have been a whole lot of those little beggars around quite close to the cabin, but bagging them was quite a different matter then. I guess, if they could change their coats from brown to white suddenly enough, they would be pretty well protected against two-legged enemies anyhow, because they sit so darned still in the daytime, and, being brown in Summer, you can look right at them at a few yards distance and never notice them, while in the Winter the white of their coats is just as white as the snow, and unless you've got mighty sharp eyes and pick out their black ones, why, they just fit in as part of the snowy landscape, and unless you're much better at it than I found I was, you won't see very many. Those you do spot will be pot shots, nice and handy for the miner and prospector, but precious little account for the hunter who's out for sport and not just for grub."

Didn't Work Before

"No, boys, things being as they are I'm afraid I can't agree that it would be a good scheme to turn down rabbits here. Besides, it's been tried before and I haven't heard that anyone has found it an unqualified success. If we must import game, why, let's stick to birds; the partridges have done wonderfully well, many thanks to the good sportsmen who introduced them here at their own expense. They've spread over most of Saanich, and there's any amount of them right close in to town in the Willows and Uplands districts. They should do equally well in any part of the Island where there's similar country. Setting out pheasants don't seem to be much use in some sections if they are to be shot out of season on the pretext of damage to crops. Will turkeys do all right? I don't know anything about them. Some years ago they tried a few black game and capercaillie, but I guess they were all killed off."

"Seems a pity to have to introduce foreign game at all in a country that's boasted far and wide as a paradise for the hunter and fisherman, and I guess, with proper conservation arranged and looked after by men that know their job, there's going to be plenty to shoot here of native game for many a long day, but it's got to be handled right, and I hope it will pretty soon before it's too late. Personally I don't want my boy to have nothing to shoot but rabbits any more than I want that for myself. No sirree."

In Days of Yore

All the same, I wouldn't mind having another day before I cash in taking snap shots at the little beggars crossing a ride in an Old Country covert or dodging through the gorse up on the cliffs, or even bolting from the burrow in a hedgerow on a crisp frosty morning with a good terrier to tell you which burrow is holding and where to put the ferret in. Rabbits are rabbits all right, but you've got to get them in the right conditions if you're going to get any sport out of them, and that's what we haven't got here, to my way of thinking. But say, fellows, what's the matter with the grouse and the quail that we have got? Make sure of keeping lots of them and your boy ain't going to have to shoot rabbits; he'll have something a darned sight better."

Everyday Chemistry—Life

By Walter Harvey.

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LIFE is the popular name of the activities peculiar to what is called Protoplasm. Protoplasm is from the Greek words, protos, first, and plasma, something formed. By "first" is understood "primal" or "fundamental." "Plasma" means anything formed in any way from any substance, and applies just as much to a wax or clay figure as to a more or less liquid or slimy or glutinous particle of any kind of matter. Even an amorphous or shapeless lump of jelly or anything else may be "plasma."

The "biological" sciences, or those which concern life (Greek *bios*, life) are those which deal with the phenomena manifested by living matter. The biological sciences are sharply distinguished from the abiological or non-biological, those which concern the phenomena manifested by non-living matter, because some of the properties of living matter are absolutely distinct from those of all other kinds of matter.

So far the present state of our knowledge has not provided any link between the living and the non-living. The peculiar properties of living matter are commonly treated under three heads. 1. Its chemical composition. 2. Its disintegration or breaking down or waste by the action on it of oxygen, called oxidation, and its power of reintegration or increase by the accumulation of new matter. 3. Its "tendency to undergo cyclical changes."

All living matter proceeds from pre-existing living matter, by a process of detachment, whereby a portion acquires independent existence, and acquires also the characters of the parent, and also has the same power of propagation, and has the same tendency to decay, whereby, like its parent, it ceases to live, and the chemical elements of which it was compounded are oxidized.

No forms of matter which are not living, or have not been derived from living matter, have the above mentioned three properties, nor have they "any approach to the remarkable phenomena defined under the second and third heads" above mentioned. Living matter also has the peculiarities of "interdependence of its activities" on moisture and heat (within certain limits) and the further peculiarity that it usually possesses a certain "structure" or "organization," but there are many forms of living matter which cannot properly be said to have either "definite structure" or permanently specialized organs."

On the other hand, the differences between living and non-living matter are not such as "justify the assumption that the forces at work in the one are different from those which are to be met with in the other."

We cannot draw an exact line between organisms living and dead. In the case of the higher "warm-blooded" animals, there is a point at which the arrest of a vital function may be called death, but as we descend in the scale of animal life there "ceases" to be any salient phase in the slow transition from life to death.

The real distinction between organic and inorganic matter, chemical, and the essential factor in the chemical examination of organic matter is the chemistry of "proteid."

Proteid is always present in living matter. Proteid is defined as a "class of highly complex and usually amorphous (without definite shape) compounds containing the five essential elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, found in the solids and liquids of animal and vegetable organism."

There are animal and vegetable proteids, between which there is no essential difference. All contain carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. Proteid is also sometimes called "protein," and "protein" is also sometimes called proteid without its sulphur. As yet a much greater knowledge of protoplasm and proteid is necessary before it can be suggested that there is any mysterious factor differentiating living matter from other matter and life from other activities."

Protoplasm consists of the extent of about 60 per cent of its mass of a mixture of various so-called "nucleo-proteids," substances which, in chemical composition, and "molecular" structure, are the most complex bodies known. The balance consists of fats, carbohydrates, water and other bodies.

The remarkable class of bodies known as ferments or "enzymes" capable of effecting in other substances chemical changes regarded as specifically vital are also of special interest.

Typical enzymes are vinegar "plant," yeasts, saliva, pepsin, etc. An "enzyme" is defined as an unorganized or chemical compound of animal or vegetable origin that causes chemical transformation.

From the study of enzymes and the complex proteids found in the living body may be expected the greatest advances in explanation of the properties of living matter.

It will be seen, therefore, that the study of the chemical properties of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and also sulphur is necessary to the study of the chemistry of life.

The chemistry of carbon is the basis of all organic chemistry, and I propose to devote a separate article to this element.

Carbon is capable of forming many more combinations than any other element. Carbon atoms can combine with the atoms of other elements or with other atoms of carbon in more ways than all the other elements taken together. It has been said that "When Nature created living things she made use of carbon." It is a fact that "carbon is present in every substance which is connected with the existence of life," be it the seed of a flower, the skin or bone of an animal or the leaf of a seaweed, or the small lump of jelly which forms the "amoeba," lowest of animal organisms, all are built up of compounds of carbon.

Rhodesia Enters the Union

Without much noise of trumpets there was taken during the month of August a final step along the path blazed by Cecil Rhodes in Africa, observes a recent editorial in *The Montreal Gazette*. The great land of Rhodesia, bearing the name of the remarkable man who, in the face of Boer and Portuguese competition, made it a British territory, becomes a province of the Union of South Africa, but its name remains unchanged. There is thus added to the Union a country of 450,000 square miles, a vast tableland, enormously rich in natural resources and rather larger than the combined area of Germany, the Netherlands and France. It is a country which has some history, having been in the past a part of the Monomotapa Empire, and there are remains of so-called ruined cities and of a dead race once thought to have been under the rule of King Solomon or of the Queen of Sheba. In it are the head-streams of more than one of the great African rivers, the Congo and the Zambezi, while the great grey green Limpopo flows along its southern border. Here dwelt the Mashonas and the Matabeles, the latter of the warlike Zulu stock, and here ruled Lobengula, feared by Boers and Portuguese, but the friend of Rhodes.

The negotiations leading up to the agreement under which Rhodesia enters the Union were carried on between representatives of the Union Government and of the British South African Company which has administered the country since 1898. In the earlier years the company's control was practically supreme, and the natives found its yoke a heavy one, with the result that, in 1896, they rose in rebellion, massacred a number of non-combatant whites and threatened the company with the loss of all its power. Imperial troops were sent to the aid of the company's police, but the rebellion was stopped by the courageous action of Rhodes, who, with two companions, went unarmed into the Matopos Hills and conferred with the warring chiefs. The constitution of the country was, as a consequence of these and other happenings, remodelled, and the authority of the company was somewhat restricted, but the administration continued largely in its hands. Rhodesia becomes now the fifth province of the Union, with English and Dutch enjoying equal rights and with both languages being made official. The new province will have a local council and will be represented in the Union Assembly and Senate. The railways and other railway interests of the company are to be taken over and Beira is to be equipped as a seaport for Rhodesian traffic. Thus the work which Cecil Rhodes began is consummated and the land for which he labored, and in whose soil rest his remains, is incorporated into the newest of the great British Dominions.

Individuality is the salt of common life. You may have to live in a crowd, but you do not have to live like it, nor subsist on its food. You may have your own orchard, you may drink at a hidden spring. Be yourself if you would serve others.

An old lady, leaving church after a service which had been attended by a crowded congregation, was heard to say: "If everybody else would only do as I do and stay quietly in their seats till everyone else has gone out, there would not be such a crush at the doors!"

Happiness is one thing that can be increased by giving it to others.

Toulouse, the Quaint

As Seen by a Canadian Teacher

THE following paper was read by Miss Mary Hamilton at the first 1922-'23 meeting of the University Women's Club on Saturday last. Miss Hamilton is a Victoria High School teacher who won a scholarship last year which enabled her to go to France to take university extension work, and for a big part of the year she was in Europe, she was a student at Toulouse University.

My first impression of Toulouse is that of a noisy, grimy railway station at midnight, and someone asking me, with a strong Toulousain accent, if I had anything to declare. As the customs exclude foodstuffs only, I replied truthfully, for once, that I had absolutely nothing and hurried on. I was soon in a one-horse cab rattling over rough paving stones towards an unknown destination called harmoniously enough 10 Rue Tolosane. As we entered the old part of the city I felt that we had plunged into a maze. It was as if some overruling power had said to the builders of the medieval town: "No street here shall be straight nor continue after it meets another, nor be wide enough except at intervals for two carts to pass." We jolted through one street after another, miserably lighted and so narrow that I could almost have touched the walls with my umbrella as we went along. How glad I was to have two stalwart youths as an escort! On first thoughts I had written, "I am used to travelling alone; don't meet me," but remembering that I should be a solitary girl at midnight in a provincial town, I had "climbed down" in a postscript. Now I mentally gave thanks for that P.S., especially when the carriage grated on turning a sharp corner and the coachman shouted lustily to passers-by to keep off the road.

At last we stopped in front of a large doorway under a Roman arch. The heavy doors were shut and not a light could be seen on the street through the closely shuttered windows. One of my companions pulled the bell which jangled loudly in the "loge" of the coachman. "Qui est la?" came in a shrill little voice from inside. On receiving a satisfactory answer to her challenge, the owner of the voice pulled some mysterious string and the great door clicked and swung slowly open. It revealed a scene that Rembrandt would revel in—a great dark background from which emerged a tiny old woman, the candle she held in her hand lighting up the wrinkled face under her well-starched little lace cap. My host and hostess were summoned from their apartment above and I was lighted upstairs, a candle before and a candle behind. In the months that followed, though not addicted to the cigarette habit, I took to carrying matches.

Domestic Architecture

This house is not at all characteristic of modern Toulouse. There you do find electric light or gas, but don't expect telephones or furnaces—or baths. I was living in the old quarter of the town where some of the houses date back to the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries—mansions of the ancient nobility of France. These expose a blank wall to the street, but often boast an imposing doorway beautifully carved. Entering, you go through a dark passage and find yourself in an open court, where there are shrubs and flower beds or even trees. It is on this court that the apartments of the house really face, and there the builder has lavished all his skill. One finds some of the most exquisite carvings on doors and window frames, flowers and fruits, human faces and figures both beautiful and hideous. And all this against the dim red of the old brick which is the pride of Toulouse.

Needless to say, such mansions are more interesting than comfortable, and the older ladies who live in them are forced to carry about their chauffeurettes (foot warmers) when they move from room to room. The chauffeurette is an iron box just big enough to hold an oblong brickette, which burns without giving off any perceptible fumes. Outwardly the chauffeurette of the best class is a dainty little thing enamelled in white or cream and decorated with festoons of pink rosebuds. But the varieties are as numerous as the kinds of shoes that repose on top of them.

Toulouse lies in the valley of the Garonne, nearer the Mediterranean than the Atlantic, and so close to the borders of Spain that on a clear day one sees the white caps of the Pyrenees. It is one of the oldest towns in France. Marseilles alone is more ancient, having been one of the trading centres of the Phoenicians. It was the Romans who made Toulouse a distributing point. They brought supplies up the little river Aude from the Mediterranean, carried them by pack train to Toulouse and distributed them by means of the many tributaries of the Garonne. Goods were sent by boat to the Atlantic even, and thence to coast points. At present there is a canal joining the two waterways. Narrow and old as it is, by means of it produce may be sent by boat from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.

Toulouse shows many traces of the Roman occupation. A few stones of the old Roman wall exist, a few piers of their bridge and many of the churches stand on the sites of ancient temples. The patron saint of one of them, St. Sernin, was martyred during the Roman rule for mocking the gods in the temple of Jupiter. Tied to a bull's tail he was dragged to death along the street still called the Rue du Taur (Bull Street as a fresh young American would say). The Rue de Rome was then the main street of the town.

Memories of 1870

If I may here be allowed to digress a moment I'd like to mention the names of other streets. It is rather significant that the two principal thoroughfares of the city are the Rue de Alsace-Lorraine and the Rue de Metz, while the Boulevard Strasbourg is of almost as much importance. Less dignified, though pregnant with local history, are the Rue de la Pomme, Rue de la Cane, Rue de la Patte d'Oie and the street of the four measures of oil; a centre where several streets meet is the "Rond Point."

Among the oldest buildings in the city are, of course, the churches. They belong to the "style Roman," a development of the ancient Roman style, which has characteristics of both Roman and Gothic architecture. To my eyes they are more curious than beautiful. The

oldest is built in the shape of an L, the half of the congregation not being able to see into the chancel. Another boasts a Vierge Noire like the cathedral of Chartres. Still another has over the doorway a curious representation in ancient porcelain of the Crowning of the Virgin.

Of all the public buildings the dearest to the hearts of the Toulousains is their Capitol, as they call Hotel de Ville. It is a vast imposing structure of fine old brick relieved by weather-beaten columns of pink marble. In its "Salle des Illustres," where statues of famous townsmen are placed, the walls are decorated by celebrated Toulousain artists, notably Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens.

But to come to something more modern—before the Capitol, which is really the centre of the town, is a great paved market square. Here early in the morning peasant women appear driving peculiar looking box-like carts. They unhitch the donkey which has been the only motive power, take down the sides of the cart, and there remains a perfectly arranged stall of vegetables, fruit or flowers. One good woman produces a stool and a rusty chaufferette, seats herself near her stall and kicks off her sabots to war mher feet. She proceeds at once to call her wares. "Bong mating, messieurs et dames." She greets her customers and recommends apples at "dix-sept sous la livre." When you have finished multiplying to find how many francs and centimes that makes she begins talking about demi-kilos, quarters and half quarters, as the "livre" is really a forbidden measure, and she would be fined for advertising "livres" in writing or selling by the pound.

Sunday Market Scenes

Sunday is the great market day here, as everywhere in France. It is then that the Marche aux Chiens is held in an important square in the centre of the town. Buyers and sellers of dogs and puppies, their wares yelping around them, discuss points and prices. What I marvel at is that dogs are a marketable commodity in that city where wails and strays of the species abound.

Another important Sunday market, held in the square about a cathedral, is the "Marche aux Puces." Why of "Puces"—fleas—no one could tell me, unless it is that these little creatures are frequent visitors in some of the articles sold. Here customers may buy, in addition to all sorts of food, complete furnishings for a house, or an entire wardrobe, anything from an oil painting to a rusty brass tack. The articles for sale are mostly old without being antique, and the patrons are nicely assorted to the merchandise. Being so near the church is quite convenient—one can buy one's Sunday dinner and slip in to attend mass, basket in hand—no matter if the inevitable salad protrude.

Never is the gaiety of the Midi more evident than on a Sunday morning in the market square, but ask a fish woman if her fish is fresh, and in the midst of all that gay scene you will pass a "mauvais quart d'heure" or as long as you will listen to her eloquence, which is proverbial for its variety and forcefulness.

But vendors don't stay in the market squares; they hawk through all the streets—the mender of windows, cocking his eye skywards, calls "Vitreaux, vitreaux"—the sausage man strides along with his huge board tray on his head, and awakens the echoes with his cry of "Saucissons," while at every corner are menders of pots and pans. But the quaintest of all these street vendors is the goat herder. He still pipes his way along followed by his nannies. At the sound of his shrill little tune you carry out your bowl. You superintend the process of milking the goat, and retreating with your spoon, you hear the gay notes of the pipes fading in the distance.

Toulouse University

And this is the setting of what is claimed to be the oldest university in France, the centre of the keenest intellectual life. In science Toulouse is specially well known, for there Sabatier, one of the foremost French scientists of today, made his important discoveries. In law she excels, and the Faculty of Arts has much to offer. Its dean, a finished scholar and one of the most charming lecturers I have ever heard, lectured in 1920-'21 at Harvard, and on his return established a course for English-speaking people in his department. This comprises the ordinary Lit., Hist., Geog., Phonetics, Grammar, and Comp., with very special attention to Explication de Texte, and is supplemented by the student as he wishes from the regular courses of the university. Dean Guy's lectures on Rabelais, la Bruyere and Rousseau, whom he called familiarly Jean Jacques, were delightful. Other courses that I enjoyed were by M. Marsan on Mme. de Levis and on Verlaine, whom many critics consider the poetic genius of his time. The great Anflade himself, the French authority on Provencal, is one of the favorite professors. There are courses on the Hist. of Art and popular courses in music. M. Achille Mestre, whose name is known in all the length and breadth of France, was lecturing last year on Mozart.

I have said nothing of the social relationship possible to foreign students in Toulouse. Yet that was one of the pleasantest features of the university life. The professors took a keen interest in seeing us settled in comfortable homes and in entertaining us during the Winter months. The little colony of thirty English-speaking students soon got acquainted and invitations were sent back and forward from our several hostesses.

One festivity I thought very quaint. From Christmas to Epiphany parties are given at which is served the Gâteau des Rois (Wise Men). In the cake is a fève (favour), a four-leaf clover, or a horseshoe in porcelain—and the one who gets it is supposed to invite the same company to a like entertainment. Fortunately the time for such reprisals is quite limited and the rule is not arbitrary.

And so my memories of Toulouse and of its people are very pleasant. I think of its old mansions and quaint customs, and I adore the place for its past. Then come letters from friends, and I know that it is the hearty spontaneous "gens du midi" who have won my heart.

The Fatigue of Metals

1

Effective Architecture in the Garden

A GARDEN at its best does not consist merely of masses of flowers, however beautiful. Harmonious arrangement of many elements is as necessary here as in a room—which, obviously, would not attain beauty through a collection of fine objects thrown together without regard to their relationship or distribution. Sometimes we permit sentimentality to run away with judgment in the matter of flowers. We are loath to admit that these exquisite bourgeois need art to enhance their perfection; we are wounded by the suggestion that to achieve the full power of their beauty they need approaches, backgrounds, accessories.

Yet so it is and, when we plan in the Autumn what kind of garden we are going to have next year, much more is to be done than to select our seeds, bulbs and shrubbery. We must prepare to construct for these a becoming environment. Not until Americans generally have learned to appreciate with more keenness the importance of good garden architecture, even in small spaces, will gardens fulfill in their lives the function they perform in England and on the continent. They will not use them as outdoor living rooms unless they make them artful. It is not instinctive to draw chairs around a flower bed or spread a tea table in front of the hollyhock row unless an architectural effect of enclosure prevails; unless that pulling together of lines, that grouping of elements is achieved which subdues wild nature to esthetic mastery.

The Joy of Privacy

It is pleasing, for instance, to enter a little garden by something in the nature of a gateway, for this gives a sense of privacy and withdrawal. It should be of such a character that it sounds, as it were, the tonic chord of what is to come after as one wanders deeper in. Its material should be what lies on the ground, such as field stone; or what springs out of the ground, such as rustic constructions or merely the pleached branches of two trees. If built of stone, bark-covered logs, or trellis work, it will need the softening of vines.

Within the gate, one thinks of the paths. Where are we going? In deciding whether to lay a path straight or winding, good sense should guide us. If we need the path as an approach to a seat, to a fountain, to a sundial, then let it set off straight and direct to its goal. If, on the contrary, we want it as a beguilement; if its function is to allure us hither and yon among shrubberies of special beauty, past a flower bed of rare growth to a tree of restful shadows, then let it curve from one mass of welcoming glory to another, slowly, obliquely, embracingly.

Waste beds make a colorful and pleasing pavement for the direct path, but for the secretive sinuosities of the curve, gravel is more discreet; or if there are hills and hummocks, stepping-stone arrangements are attractive. These should never be combined with gravel, but demand a firm setting in the sod. Imbedded cedar logs, in short lengths, also make pleasing paths and may be laid delightfully to form steps.

American gardens need walls just as the houses do, but they must not be prison like walls. Nothing is more beautiful than tall hedges, unless it is rough stone walls, stained with mosses and festooned with vines and perhaps surmounted by feathery plumes of shrubbery from a bank behind them. Walls which shut people into some beautiful arrangement relax and quiet our thoughts. They are a protection, also, to the plants which bloom earlier and linger longer on account of the shelter.

The Retaining Wall

Another kind of wall has its important function in some gardens; the retaining wall, that is, for embankments and terraces. These prevent slides and washouts and make much easier the care of the precipitous turf. Logs are practical and inexpensive for this purpose and should be laid lengthwise and then upright in alternating rows, the first row facing outward along the terrace, the next driven deeply into the bank, each log resting its head on the piles above and its foot on those below. These walls are nearly proof against frost heavings and washouts and they soon become dainty with little flowers which love the crevices.

Water is a charming addition to a garden and costs little, when a supply from the house is available or where a natural spring, lake or river can be piped. Even sprays, fed by the garden hose, are makers of rainbows. Concrete basins are not difficult to build and, when filled with water, make delightful beds for certain plants. Iron basins may be bought for a small price and sunk in the ground. If the water stands three or four feet deep in a basin, the water may be kept fresh by sub-aquatic plants, such as eel grass and giant water weed, while its surface beauty may be accentuated by water lilies, water hyacinths and water chestnuts.

A pool is often a delightful location for a "summer house." When the pool is so large as to become a little lake, a pavilion floating on its waters and approached by a causeway or little rustic bridge is exceedingly picturesque.

No earth-bound or water-floating house, however, has as much poetic fascination as a tree-house or a crow's nest hidden high up in the foliage of a tree or group of trees. These are within the building capacity of any man addicted to hammer and nails. They should be constructed of bark-covered material, preferably cedar, and this should be gathered in the Autumn when the bark is tenacious. The tree-house is really that—a room or series of rooms walled and roofed, built among the leafage; the crow's nest is a railed platform in the branches. The approach to either may be steps from the ground or a bridge thrown across from a sleeping porch or window. To children they are romance incarnate as play-rooms; to literary workers or students, they are scarcely less thrilling as studios.

Coaxing the Birds

Such haunts for ourselves remind us of the songsters and the Beau Brummels of the feathered kingdom, without which a garden is mute of music. To coax the birds we should build them houses, feeding trays and baths. It is not necessary to deface our trees with zinc and head-bumpers for the protection of our guests from their enemies; we can swing the

houses and trays midway between branches, several inches of space surrounding them above and below, and to these branches they may be stapled to prevent uncomfortable swaying. Every bird house needs to have in front of it a perch or platform, for a bird does not enter its nest on the wing, but wishes to pause, peer into its home and then hop in cautiously. Bird baths and feeding trays are to be had in lovely designs in pottery, rough crockery, stone and concrete. To be acceptable to the birds, baths must have shelving shores, beginning with a depth of about one inch and increasing in the centre to three or four inches, nor should the inside surface be slippery. Birds are more or less cautious about the water and like to have their pools made safe. Coats of rough paint will give a foothold. Small wash basins or chopping bowls may be so treated and set on protected poles.

Have you realized that gardens exist which are entirely barren of flowers? These are to be seen in Japan, where very small, unrightly plots or strips of ground without proper soil for vegetation, instead of being neglected or devoted to ash cans and broken crockery, are developed architecturally with rocks, water and sand and, perhaps, an old stone lantern hung from a tree—if a tree has been generous enough to grace the spot. Such tiny gardens may give one inspiration, for the back yards of city houses and small suburban plots which, on account of their character or the disability of their residents, cannot be nurtured as flower gardens. We may not care to copy the Japanese forms, but we can make our own dreary spaces pleasanter with a spray of water among stones, a colorful path leading to comfortable seats, and a few allurement for birds.

While the earth is spinning away from the sun, and the sap running low and the ground hardening its heart, we may plan many logs, drive many nails, paint many surfaces, preparing to welcome gloriously the voices of Spring.—Christian Science Monitor.

Inconstantine

A Study of the Dethroned King

AN unfriendly critic of Constantine, ex-monarch of Greece, writing recently in The Montreal Gazette, shows remarkable prescience in his view of Grecian politics. Whether his judgment of character matches his ability as a prophet is another question. This is what he says of the fallen king:

A movement for the dethronement of the King of the Hellenes is one of the most natural things in the world to expect from Greece. The monarch with a "wink"—as Constantine is known—has always been unstable as water, and is a man of moods—uncertain and unreliable. When Constantine returned from his last enforced exile—having been banished from kingship—Athens went out of her way and went back many centuries by offering him all the sights and sounds, the speeches and dances, and writings and revolting flattery which long ago were offered by their sophists and sycophants to the decadent Emperors of Byzantium. The streets, theatres and cafes resounded with the cry "Christ is risen"; Inconstantine's picture and his image were carried about encircled with candles, whilst an ignorant and idolatrous cortege sang hymns, palms being borne before him in blasphemous reminiscence of Palm Sunday. Constantine got back to Greece and resumed the kingship simply because he had all those qualities which palfrey people like and understand.

"Boys!"

Constantine is on the level with the vulgar mob; he has never been able to rise above mediocrity and questionable tactics. His pet scheme at times has been to walk about in the military barracks with a vast deal of sword-clanking and conventional military gestures, calling the soldiers familiarly "boys," drinking with them, swearing like a trooper, and telling stories more human than divine, resorting to the basis of a "winking" companionship with all the winking and blustering and scrubby world. That is a picture of the King of Greece, better known as Inconstantine. And on the civil side of life in Greece, pasteboard politicians find that he has the same capacity as they for phrases and for championing no side till at least that side seems safe. Constantine should never have been back on the throne of Greece; the patriot Venizelos should never have lost the reins of government; but woe betide us—that is politics! A Greek disaster in Smyrna foretells a Greek dethronement for Constantine which is well merited and will cause few regrets.

Inconstantine

And thus it is that the Greek King may be well called Inconstantine, because of his vacillating, prevaricating and duplicity-mongering. Constantine has won much success previously because of his inconstancy. But his day of reckoning is at hand, and he looks like going out into the wilderness, where many of a similar kind have been in banishment since 1918. The very Inconstantinians who fetched Constantine back to Athens to resume the occupancy of the throne in 1920 and who defamed others with their shouts are now the selfsame ones who execrate their idol with feet of clay, whom they curse for all their sorrows and ill-luck. But it is questionable, even in the darkest hours of the 1914-1918 struggle, whether Constantine was in heart a Germanophile, in the sense that he loved Germany for Germany's sake, or that he would stand by her through thick and thin because of the fact that his wife was the Kaiser's sister. Nor yet were the supporters of Sophia and her entourage encouraged by their King in this regard. The Inconstantinians who have all along supported Inconstantine, cheered not the Kaiser's brother-in-law, but rather the "trimmer," who conformed to their own fickle instincts and who, like themselves, wore the shot silk colors of his Lady Shuffle.

"A Trimmer"

One day Constantine avers that he is the firm friend of the Allies; the next he is not. But whoever watched his tactics in the war period must know how utterly unreliable Con-

stantine is and how absolutely unfitted he is to be a king. He is a weathercock upon whom no dependence can be placed. We know Venizelos and we know Constantine, and if offered our choice there could be no hesitation in making a selection. Suppose Britain or France were threatened and that some evil, unjust, but mighty combination were to arise that augured ill for both of these two nations, we know full well by whose side Venizelos would be—in field and council chamber. And alas! we also know quite well where the "Monarch with the Wink" would throw in his support and influence.

Who Knows Whom

Inconstantine would be the friend of you yesterday and of me today, and of who knows whom when in tomorrow's time something might have happened to claim his fickle alliance. Constantine is no good to Greece, nor to the Allies, nor to Europe. He should never have been allowed to recend the throne of Greece, and once he has been again deported it is hoped that his banishment will be complete, so that under a stable government, Greece may take her wonted place among the nations of the world. The people of Athens who were responsible for bringing him back from exile will be the first to cry "away with him." In Venizelos the Greeks have a leader who will espouse their cause for better or worse; will talk of heroism and wisdom in their real sense, and although a bluff soldier in time of war, can be equally an interpreter of treaties in times of peace—in short, a man who can be relied upon by all and sundry of the nations of the world.

Britain and Greece

Britain is obliged to be on good terms with Greece because of her interests in Asia Minor and because the interests of both nations are bound up together therein. Inconstantine caracolled over to Smyrna and reaped facile victories, which have been nullified by recent happenings. Venizelos will establish, if placed in authority, a sound government and a reliable one. Inconstantine has proved a Judas in more ways than one more than once, and the Greeks, like others, may be fooled once or twice, but it is a mighty hard job to fool a great people all the time. The Greeks are now reaping what they sowed by bringing back Constantine to Athens. Once Constantine is given his final conge—this time by the Greeks—it is devoutly trusted that it will be like the ex-Kaiser's position—permanent political oblivion.—D. C., in The Montreal Gazette.

The Way Out of the International Slough of Despond

"We believe," says The London Times, "that were the British Government to make clear to the United States, without condition and without delay, their readiness to fund the British debt to America on such terms as the American Funding Commission might think just; were they then to inform our European Allies of our readiness to receive payment in full of their debts to us in German reparations bonds, mainly, though not exclusively, of the 'C' category, and to intimate, at the same time, our determination to destroy those bonds and a proportionate amount of our own holding in such bonds, on condition that a similar course were taken by France towards her Allied debtors; were the remaining German reparations debt then to be fixed at a definite sum of which a given proportion would be immediately and finally payable in cash, by international loan or otherwise, and the remainder by deliveries in kind, a position would be created in which the Allies could exact from Germany compliance with the modified conditions that would be laid down."

"Upon compliance with those conditions and the giving of the necessary guarantees of their execution, the admission of Germany into the League of Nations would become a joint German and Allied interest."

"We believe, further, that, when the people of the United States had before their eyes so clear an example of European large-mindedness and concord, their aversion from Europe would diminish, and that the whole problem of European indebtedness to America would be viewed in a different and much more favorable light. Even though the application of some such policy as this has been frustrated for the moment by the Balfour Note and its deplorable consequences, we believe that, sooner or later, the European Allies will be compelled to adopt it as the only alternative to a collapse that could not fail adversely to affect them and the country," concludes The Times.

Great Britain's Wealth

"The wealth of the United Kingdom in 1914 was estimated at £16,000,000,000 for a population of 46,000,000, or £347 per head of the population," says The Daily Telegraph.

"Excepting by a certain amount of new plant in our workshops, factories and shipyards, by revaluation of pre-war assets, and by some new houses and other buildings, the wealth of the nation has not increased. More over revaluation of assets, which show considerable increases in some balance sheets in 1919-20 and since, depends on selling prices, which in many important industries are still falling."

"Taking increased population into account, it is doubtful whether the wealth per head of the population is equal to the figure given for 1914. Sir Robert Horne's estimate (House of Commons, August 3, 1922) of a war load amounting to £181 per head shows that our national wealth per individual is mortgaged by well over 50 per cent."

A Hundred-Inch Slide Rule

Every engineer is reputed to carry a slide rule and to use it a hundred times a day for every conceivable kind of calculation. The ordinary pocket slide is, however, not accurate except within rather wide limits, and when a finer margin of error is desired it is necessary to employ a rule of larger dimension. A British firm has recently brought out a slide rule in which the scale is 100 inches long and can therefore be relied upon to yield results in multiplication and division with an error of less than one in one thousand. The scale is arranged in twenty parallel lines, each about five inches long, and the whole thing is arranged so that the rule can be operated with one hand while the other holds the pen for recording results.

Children's Sense of Humor

Famous Psychologist of British Association Tells About the Boy Who Never Laughed

THE Psychology section of the British Association, recently assembled in annual meeting at Hull, England, listened to a paper by Dr. C. W. Kimmins on the subject of humor in children. In a paper at the Edinburgh meeting last year Dr. Kimmins based his observations on verbal and written records of a large number of stories and jokes which caused laughter. To complete the investigation he has since obtained a similar record of the funny sights which appeal to children, to see whether the visual situations follow roughly the same lines of development as the humorous material in the story and the joke. He again came to the conclusion that there were great changes at the period of most rapid growth. This was approximately twelve years of age, the curve of growth being at this time unusually steep. There was also a similar reversion to a more or less normal condition as the curve flattened out.

Domestic animals, Dr. Kimmins said, played a most important part in the kingdom of the child. In all ages the percentage of funny sights in which the cat, dog or parrot played a part was much greater than would have been anticipated. This was especially the case with the girls; at nine years of age four per cent of the boys and nine per cent of the girls gave a domestic animal incident as the funniest sight they had seen. Two records quoted of animal stories were as follows: "My father was reading his paper and the cat jumped on the dresser and put up her paw and stopped the pendulum of the clock. Soon my father looked up, and said, 'The clock is stopped.' The cat looked very uncomfortable and then she jumped on the dresser again and gave the pendulum a push and the clock went on again."

"One day we heard a noise in our parlor and we went in very quietly and there was our cat sitting on the music stool at the piano. His front paws were on the keys and he was meowing just as hard as he could. He was trying to sing."

Dr. Kimmins spoke of the part played by the superiority feeling in visual humor. This, he said, was seen at the age of nine, but attained greatest importance at twelve years. On testing a large number of boys who had recently left school and had entered employment he found that the element of superiority in the funniest sights had increased enormously. The extraordinary popularity with the children of Grock, the French clown, was because he appealed so cleverly to this feeling. The part played by the inferiority feeling was far less evident, but there were many cases in which the laughter was at adults, as the children's normal superiors, in situations in which the child took no part except as onlooker.

Laughing at Father

It was rarely the mother who provoked laughter. It was generally the uncle, and less frequently the father. Children frequently rejoiced at the failure of the father. He gave as an illustration the record of a girl of 13, who said:

"When mother went away for a week to stay with a friend dad tried a hand at the cooking. Of course he was quite sure of himself, as all men are, though he had never done any cooking before. After fussing about for some time he decided to make some cakes. He put on a big blue apron, which nearly enveloped him, and commenced to mix the batter. I knew he was putting the wrong flour in and not enough sugar, and I told him so, but he waved me aside and told me to keep quiet. I soon tired of looking at it, so I went upstairs to do my lessons. Presently I noticed a faint smell of burning. Rushing down the stairs three at a time, I beheld my dad, the blue apron practically ruined, the kitchen full of smoke, and his face as red as a lobster. The humor of the situation struck me and I burst out laughing. This was too much for him. Getting a handful of the cakes (which he had hopelessly burnt) he threw them at me. I managed to dodge them, and ran upstairs and laughed till the tears ran down my face."

In spite of all the rival claims of various street performances, the Punch and Judy show still made a constant appeal to the children of all ages, but was more popular with boys than girls. That the Punch and Judy show appeared in some form in practically all civilized countries was significant. Sights which evoked laughter naturally varied considerably with environment. The child carefully nurtured in a good home had a different appreciation of a comical incident from that of the child living in sordid surroundings. A sight which would make no appeal to the former might cause great amusement to the latter. Guy Fawkes celebrations attracted far more attention and were much more appreciated in the East End than in the West. Street scenes were much quoted by the children of all classes. "They are difficult to classify," Dr. Kimmins remarked. "The fat man who takes up too much room, the woman with too many parcels, alterations with the conductor, overcrowding, heated discussions between fellow-passengers, the smart repartee, the curious mixture of all classes, the political discussions, the strap-hanger who treads on people's toes and is requested not to loiter on them, the woman, also a strap-hanger, who has lost her ticket and asks the conductor to hold the strap while she looks for it, all afford occasions for boisterous fun in which the child revels."

Two Railway Stories

Here are two typical examples of records by a boy and a girl:—"One evening my mother and I were in a District Railway train which was rather crowded. When the train stopped at a station a woman entered the train. A gentleman rose, and the lady said:—'It is quite all right, keep your seat, for I am going to get out soon.' With that she pushed him back into his seat. Again the man rose, and again the lady pushed him back. The man, after being pushed back three times, said:—'When you've finished, I want to get out.'"

"One day my brother, auntie, and I were going a journey on the Underground Railway. There was an automatic machine standing in a corner where you put the money in and the ticket falls out. My brother said to auntie, 'that is where you get the tickets,' so auntie walked up to the machine, bent her head down, and asked the machine for three to Pad-

lington. Of course we all started laughing, even auntie. It was really the funniest sight I have ever seen, auntie asking the machine for tickets."

Dr. Kimmins said it would be very interesting to see whether there was any special parallel between dream mechanism at different ages and the humor of the same period. There appeared to be some relation as suggested by Freud and others, and the fact that so many children recorded their dreams as the funniest sights they had ever seen lent support to it. Finally he had a case of a boy who never laughed. When asked to give an account of the funniest sight he had ever seen the boy, fourteen years of age, said he had never seen a funny sight. Inquiries seemed to indicate that he never derived pleasure from the contemplation of a humorous situation. He was quite an intelligent boy, but apparently he never laughed. Asked whether he ever went to the cinema, he said, "Oh, yes. I go because the other boys go, but I have never seen anything in the cinema to laugh at." It was an interesting case, and would be further investigated.

Writing to Formula

IN the annals of literature, this surely will be set down as the era of quantity production. Consider the wares of any well-equipped news stand and note the number of weekly and monthly periodicals you have never inspected beyond their gaudy covers. Then, in any book shop, observe the number of new novels, the names of which are entirely unfamiliar, by authors of whose existence you were not even aware. Having done this, and arrived at something approaching a mental conception of the aggregate, multiply this by twelve and you will have a general idea of the literary output of America in a year.

What is still more amazing than the vast total is the even quality of good workmanship to be found in these books and magazines. There is an ease and deftness about the storytelling that comprises most of the product, which indicates that these authors know their business.

Just as noticeable, however, is the almost total absence in all this writing of anything important or significant. The reason is that almost every American writer today does his work with one eye on his market and the other on the motion picture rights. The result is bad fiction and worse "movies."

Formula governs. One editor says: "We want stories in which youth is seen overcoming obstacles and reaching commercial success," and soon a little group of writers coagulates around this magazine and whittles out stories that they all know the editor will buy. So down the list the condition repeats itself. These groups could almost unionize, so thoroughly is their work standardized, and so much does it resemble carpentering.

Ordeal by Cinema

Then comes the ordeal by cinema. Reports of fabulous sums paid for picture rights dazzle the workman. Few are able to turn away from the gleam. The majority study the "movie" formula and engrave it upon the magazine formula. Then they cover these bare bones with a tissue of fluent and often sprightly writing. The product is neither a living, breathing story, nor a classic statue, but a manikin.

Several years ago, when I was working for a moving picture company, an organization of writers asked me to talk to them about writing for the screen. The only thing I said was that the best way to write for the screen was to forget the screen and write as well as they knew how. Anything less than that, I pointed out, would be unfair to both the writer and the screen. Unless the screen could make use of the writer's finest work, he would be doing himself a grave injustice to take it into consideration. Moreover, the screen, though it had not then discovered the fact, was in dire need of real literature, literature embodying American ideas and ideals, and writing done to measure would prevent the screen from developing to a point where it would be the author's servant and not his master. The sequel was somewhat pathetic. Half a dozen of the young men at the meeting appeared at my office the next day with scenarios, written with only the screen in mind, and not at all designed for magazine publication. They agreed with all I had said, but they wanted "some of that movie money."

The Situation in England

In England, on the other hand, the financial reward of magazine popularity is not nearly so great, and the motion picture companies, utilizing largely the great British fiction classics, do not dangle such tempting bait before the eyes of the writer. There is little doubt that these are important factors in the result that many of the best sellers in America are English novels. Similarly, the English writer does not plunge immediately into fiction when he leaves the egg. Why has America no Chesterton, Milne or Beerbohm, if it is not because the young and easily influenced writer, observing at the outset that the great demand and the great reward is for fiction, takes that road? Chesterton, Milne and Beerbohm sell well in America, but their success is not sufficiently spectacular to attract the attention of the novice.

In the mere matter of good writing, aside from subject matter, the Americans have no need to shrink from comparison with the English. But so long as the magazine and the "movie" formulas persist, it will remain extremely difficult for American writers to transmute their silver of facility into the gold of literature.

"I am delighted to meet you," said the father of the college student, shaking hands warmly with the professor. "My son took algebra from you last year, you know."

"Pardon me," said the professor; "he was exposed to it, but he did not take it."

Finland has a stone which turns black at the approach of a storm.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it.—Abraham Lincoln.

Modern Art in Canada, and the Group of Seven

By H. Mortimer-Lamb, Formerly Montreal Correspondent of The Studio

AMONG the pictures shown in the Fine Art Section at the recent Fall Exhibition of Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria were a loan collection of thirty-six paintings representative of the work of a "group of seven" painters, who are accredited with having initiated a new movement in Canadian art of considerable significance. When some eight or ten years ago paintings of certain leaders of this group were first exhibited in Montreal and Toronto they were received with ridicule and contempt by the local press, the pronouncements of whose critics not inaccurately reflected the then consensus of public opinion. A few only perceived in these virile and brilliant essays qualities that aroused their interest and enthusiasm, and who were not afraid to give utterance to their appreciation. The verdict of this minority has since been upheld by critics abroad of established repute; but probably time must yet pass ere the truly meritorious accomplishments of these painters are accorded in their own country an appropriate approbation.

Heretofore, as is well known, Canadian painters of distinction—such men, for example, as Morrice, Ernest Lawson and Horatio Walker—have been compelled to expatriate themselves to win encouragement, reputation and reward, and this is true also of writers and musicians. Nor is this state of affairs surprising; rather it would be surprising were it otherwise. In the New World conditions of life and of society are not yet such as to be conducive to any wide general appreciation of art. The calm and leisure essential to the cultivation of a cultural sense and of aesthetic enjoyment are lacking, and thought and energy are, and naturally, concentrated in the main to exploiting the unrivalled opportunities that virgin natural resources of incalculable value present to the adventurous. In the struggle to establish ourselves amid novel and perhaps difficult surroundings, to attain opulence, to harness the forces of Nature, to reclaim the wilderness, the life of most of us is consecrated from earliest youth, and materialism is dominantly the basis of our educational systems. Art, the embroidery, the embellishment of life, is necessarily disregarded. Time alone can alter this.

Already in the East, in the larger centres—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Toronto—art is beginning to enter more largely into the lives of the people; indeed, the spectacle of the crowds from the East Side that flock to the New York Metropolitan Museum on Sundays and holidays to derive intelligent enjoyment from viewing the great pictures there disproves the popular belief that art is for the few and not for the many. It is impossible, however, to gain an understanding and appreciation of art if the opportunity to become familiar with great examples does not exist; and this, of course, is the sad handicap under which we suffer in the West. The recent establishment of an Art Gallery in Vancouver is a first and worthy step towards remedying this disability; the commendable action of the authorities of the National Gallery in Ottawa in loaning pictures of merit for exhibition at the Fall fairs is likewise most helpful. These measures might, and doubtless will, be supplemented; but in the present article a discussion on this point would be a digression, bearing in mind its main purpose of directing attention to, and endeavoring to indicate, the fine qualities of some of the very noteworthy pictures included in the Ottawa loan collection we have been privileged to view.

Creative and Interpretative

Before, however, referring to the pictures themselves a few commonplaces on what constitutes a work of art, and the way it is approached and estimated by the intelligent student, amateur (lover) of art or connoisseur may be permitted.

First, then, great art is creative—is not imitative. It is also interpretative. The greatness of a great picture is not dependent on the skill of its author to imitate Nature, to present a mere verisimilitude of material objects. Exactly the contrary. For as Hegel says: "The beauty of art is the beauty that is born—born again, that is—of the mind; and by as much as the mind and its products are higher than Nature and its appearances, by so much the beauty of art is higher than the beauty of Nature." Or to quote Whistler: "Nature contains the elements, in color and form, of all pictures as the keyboard contains the notes of all music. But the artist is born to pick and choose and group with science these elements that the result may be beautiful—as the musician gathers his notes and forms his chords until he brings forth from chaos glorious harmony. To say to the painter that Nature is to be taken as she is to say to the player that he may sit on the piano."

And indeed, if ability to copy Nature with fidelity were the standard by which an artist's genius were determined, the greatest painter would rank lower than the photographer.

Neither is the subject of a picture a matter of major importance, but rather how the subject is treated. Nor is it desirable that the painter should invade the domain of the writer by employing his medium to convey ideas that may be better expressed by the written word. The anecdotal or "story telling" picture is only a work of art when it can be judged as such apart altogether from its pretensions to point a moral or adorn a tale.

Evidence of meticulous care in the representation of non-essentials, even if displaying skill, is a demerit rather than otherwise in a painting claiming to be a work of art, since thereby force and directness, which simplicity of statement most effectively can give, is sacrificed.

In brief, in a painting that is a work of art we expect to find aesthetic intention, individually expressed. By the strength and beauty of the conception that inspired it and by the manner in which the thought is clothed so that its truth and significance stand revealed, so shall we judge and value it, bringing to our viewing a receptive and unprejudiced mind that we may understand, and

understanding, enjoy. Let this, then, be our attitude in approaching the work of these Canadian painters, the "Group of Seven."

Group of Seven

Prior to the inception of the new movement there was no distinctive Canadian "school" of painting. That is to say, the work of all Canadian landscape artists, even that of the more distinguished, might have been as readily the work of Dutch or British or French painters. The sentiment, the treatment, even the subject, except in isolated instances, struck no national spirit. Trained in the schools of Europe, our painters imparted to Canadian subjects a character and feeling that was not Canadian, but European. The merit of the work of members of the "Group of Seven" lies very largely in the fact that it is recognizably interpretative of Canada. The founders of the new movement were A. Y. Jackson, Lauren Harris, J. E. H. Macdonald, and last, but not least, Tom Thomson. These painters were drawn together by their community of aim and outlook; and without any thought of posing as innovators or revolutionaries, their vitalizing influence on the trend of art in Canada is already unquestionable.

No artist sets out deliberately to paint a picture that shall bear the impress of his nationality. He does not say to himself, "I am a Canadian, therefore I must create a picture that is characteristically Canadian." He paints because he cannot help himself, in spite of himself, impelled by a dominating desire to express what he feels. But important creative art must inevitably reflect its age and time and place. It is profoundly and unavoidably influenced by environment, by racial propensities and traits, by physiological conditions and by climate. When these influences are ignored, combated or not felt, we get bad art, as witness the unhappy and futile efforts of the Japanese of today to ape European methods and conventions of artistic expression and to give to their art, once so marvellously expressive and individual, a character foreign to it. On the other hand, the oneness of the true artist with his environment is instinctive, and because of this a national art is developed. The spirit of Canada is not to be found in the settled portions of the country, in the vicinity of cities. Here it has been tamed or re-echoed with the commonplace of civilization, so that its individuality is destroyed. To find it, and to be confronted with the bigness and beauty and splendor of it, the artist must go afield into the silent places, to the wilderness of the Northland, to the unscarred prairie, to the sombre age-old forests, to the stern and stately mountains of the West.

So these artists sought and found. But how to express this spirit, the intangible? Impossible indeed by the device of a realistic representation of material fact. To attempt it were to court failure, even as the colored photograph fails. And so literalness, realism has no part in these pictures; qualities even of tone and aerial perspective are sacrificed to the achievement of an uncompromising basal purpose—the revealing of the hidden, the expression of spirit. Here again the aim is not deliberate, conscious, but inherent. The artist simply concerned himself with trying to express adequately what he himself felt in the presence of Nature, and he discovered that he could best accomplish this by regarding his subject as nothing more than a motive or basis for the production of a fine pattern or design in rich and symphonic color. The result is not a likeness, but a portrait.

To the casual beholder these pictures of Thomson, Jackson and Macdonald (to mention three of the more outstanding members of the group) are remarkable chiefly because they are unusual and untraditional. The fine color, superb decorative sense of Thomson, the knowledge and intellectuality and craftsmanship of Jackson, the striking beauty of Macdonald's compositions may even be recognized. But we must look further and deeper. These pictures are not only admirable decorative paintings, but they are intensely poetical and true. And artistic truth, he remarked, is a different thing to what is usually understood as "truth to Nature"—a much bigger thing. It is truth of spirit, not of mere externals.

True Canadians

The majority of Thomson's pictures, and most of those exhibited by Jackson in recent years, are representative of Northern Ontario, where Thomson spent many years of his life prior to his premature tragic death in 1918. As a woodsman few were his equal in craft and knowledge, and to him this grim, lonely, but most colorful region was the heart of the world. He loved it with fervor, and that love his canvasses unmistakably record. In every picture he painted his passion and intensity of feeling, be the motive a woodland glade flooded with sunlight and brilliant with the foliage of Autumn, or a frozen lake, rock begirt, under a lowering sky. Apart from his glorious color, so pure and harmonious, and his distinguished sense of decoration, he, no less than Jackson, may rightly be acclaimed a great artist because of the interpretative value of his work. He has revealed to us, even to those of us who thought we knew the northern hinterland of the East. To appreciate Thomson's versatile genius one should see a collection of his pictures; but even the single example on exhibition here cannot fail, if studied with the attention it deserves, to awaken pleasurable emotions in the mind of the viewer.

The pictures of Mr. A. Y. Jackson are, perhaps, not so readily understandable as those of the late Tom Thomson. The expression is less passionate, the color more restrained, and there is suggestiveness of a reserve, a reticence not manifest in the paintings of Thomson. Jackson's paintings need close study; it is work that grows on one, and gains steadily in significance with increasing familiarity, and a work of art can be put to no surer test. Mark in the exhibited examples the mastery of handling, the sureness of touch, the knowledge of skill displayed to suggest form and textures—all by the simplest means. Here is not only a skillful craftsman, but an artist of sensitive perceptions, of marked individuality

and power of whom one day this country will be proud.

The limitations of space forbid any extensive reference to the work or the other members of the group. Suffice it here to say that they are alike imbued with the same singleness of aim and sincerity of purpose. There is a close affinity between them all, but the individuality of each is his own. In the recent exhibition Macdonald's "Little Fall" admirably represents him. We can hear the music of the tumbling water and respond pleasurably to its rhythm. How often, too, have we noted, almost, if not quite, unconsciously, how the sun, making a palette of the stream, streaks its surface with pure color. In Lauren Harris' two pictures the expressiveness of effective well-balanced massing is well evidenced, and both examples are typical of his manner, which is distinguished by its breadth and boldness. Typical also are the examples of Lismer and Carmichael, both coming men. Varley alone of the group has essayed figure painting. The others are pure landscapists. The spontaneity and vitality of his "The Sunflower Girl" in particular command attention.

Rubber in Paper

Rubber Latex, or the sap of the rubber tree, as collected, is a liquid greatly resembling milk, and like milk is really an emulsion of minute insoluble particles. These particles, in the case of the latex, are globules of rubber which after coagulation form the raw rubber of commerce. Coagulation can be prevented by the addition of small amounts of ammonia, and the latex, so preserved, can be kept for a long time and transported to this country without difficulty. It is in this form that it interests the paper maker, for the researches of Mr. F. Kaye, together with experiments on a considerable scale, make it appear that the addition of latex to the stock during the beating operation has a noticeable effect in improving the strength and quality of paper. The object of the beating operation is to bring about hydration of the cellulose fibres, and in some unexplained way the latex appears to assist the process, with a consequent reduction in the time required for beating and in the power consumed. The amount of rubber which actually enters into the constitution of the paper is very small indeed, and is much less than sufficient to impart to the paper any of the characteristics associated with rubber manufacturers. From the rubber planter's point of view the importance of the subject lies in the increased demand for rubber which the process may entail. At present the world's consumption of rubber is far below the producing capacity of the plantations, with the consequence that the industry is in a distressful condition, and unless the demand revives the results are likely to be very serious. The paper produced in the course of a year amounts to about 14,000,000 tons of which half is used for newspapers. It is difficult to say how much of this would ever be made with latex, and it does not seem yet decided how much rubber per pound of paper will give the best results, all things being taken into consideration. From the trend of the discussion one gathered that an average of about 1 per cent of rubber might be used, and that possibly half the paper made might be made with latex. Under such conditions the plantations would have a new market for 70,000 tons of rubber per annum, which is about the present margin of production over the world's demands.—Engineering.

A New Way of Charging Electric Vehicles

The batteries of electric vehicles require to be charged at a much lower electrical pressure than that usually obtained from public electricity supplies. This fact involves the use of expensive and rather complicated plant in electric vehicle charging stations and therefore retards the general adoption of battery vehicles, especially in the case of private cars. This difficulty has been got over in a very ingenious way by a British inventor. He uses the motor on the vehicle itself for the purpose of reducing the current from the ordinary supply pressure to the pressure required for battery charging. Any additional regulation of pressure is obtained by moving the handle of the controller of the vehicle. Thus it is possible for the owner of a car of this type to connect up direct to his electric light supply without any expense beyond a simple arrangement of plugs. A special form of motor with a double commutator is required, but beyond this there is practically no change from the ordinary vehicle equipment. The invention is expected to lead to a great increase in the use of small electric battery cars by people who want a clean, easily controlled and smooth running vehicle. Several other improvements have been recently introduced into electric vehicles by British makers, with a view to increasing the mileage obtained on a single charge. Runs up to seventy miles at a good average speed have already been attained, and they will probably be exceeded in the near future.

An Electric Cap Lamp for Miners

The British Government regulations as regards electric lamps for use by miners in mines are so stringent that hitherto the lamps have been made in a very compact form to be carried by the miner or hung up near his work. It has long been recognized, however, that the proper position for a lamp, to enable a miner to carry on his work without severe eye-strain, is over his brow, so that the light is thrown on the work without glaring into his eyes. A British firm which had been very successful with miners' electric lamps thereupon made a careful study of the cap lamp problem, and has succeeded in producing a cap lamp which has been approved by the British Secretary for Mines. The whole equipment weighs only 5 pounds, 12 ounces, and includes an accumulator capable of supplying a 2½ candle power lamp with current for about 12 hours. The accumulator is carried in a metal case fixed to a belt round the miner's body, and it is connected to the lamp on the miner's cap by means of a specially protected cable. The lamp is fitted with a powerful reflector and is ingeniously designed so that even when it is broken accidentally it will not cause a spark. The use of this lamp should entirely remove the risk of miners' nystagmus, a distressing nervous disease arising from the lack of sufficient light when working on coal.

Between Religion and Science Is No Real Conflict

Dean Inge, in a Sermon to the British Association, Says That Natural Science Has Revolutionized Man's Outlook on Real World—Religion and Science Put Different Emphasis Upon Facts of Life

"The leaders of the Modern Churchmen are men who are profoundly convinced that Christianity has a message of inestimable significance for the life of the individual and of society; but that this message will only be listened to by the modern world if it is presented in modern forms of thought."

"Having, as they think, learnt something in the conference they go away with the hope that they may contribute some little to make essential Christianity better known to those who stand outside all the churches. It is towards those that their thoughts are directed; not towards those who still find sufficient help in the old phraseology."

"They recognize that it is impossible to carry out their duty, either of self-education or of public teaching, without pausing some they respect. That is a regrettable drawback; but it is far outweighed, in their judgment, by what they can reasonably hope to accomplish by a reverent courage."

—SIR WILLIAM ASHLEY.

In The Times, on the Oxford Conference.

AFTER four hundred years the church has still failed to adapt her cosmology to the discoveries of Galileo. Officially we clergy have to live in a pre-Copernican universe, otherwise certain dogmas on which the church exists would have no meaning. The battle against the dead hand of authority is not yet won, but the issue is certain. The educated Christian has already succeeded in fitting his creed within the framework of the universe as we know it to be," said Dean Inge in his sermon at Hull recently.

"He insisted that the qualitative judgments, which were the foundations on which the whole philosophy of religion was built, were the bases of our religious, moral and intellectual life in its widest sense."

"The religious consciousness affirmed as living principles and universal standards of value the triple star of Idealism, viz., Goodness, Truth and Beauty—a threefold cord, not quickly broken. It affirmed that these were known to us as attributes of God, and, therefore, the most real things that we know of. We conclude, then, that the outstanding differences between science and religion are merely differences of emphasis."

"In asserting the reality of the ultimate values scientists must not claim that they were following realities whilst they were following dreams. We, the church, like you, have our foothold in the real world, and are seekers after truth. There is more than one path up the Hill of the Lord. It is only at the top that the paths meet, but we are engaged upon the same quest."

Dean Inge spoke from Psalm viii, verses 3 and 4, and continued:

"The contrast between the starry heavens and the puny dwellers of this earth is far more tremendous than the Psalmist knew it to be. His universe was a small one compared with that which we contemplate, and yet the disproportion seemed to him almost crushing. The old Hebrew philosopher finds two things in the whole world worthy of awe and wonder—the heavens above and the moral nature of man within him."

The Worship of Size

"The tendency to worship the sun, moon and stars has been widespread, and is easy to understand; even the later Greek philosophers thought that the worlds have souls higher in rank than those of individuals. The eminent philosopher, Fechner, revived the belief in the last century, and there is nothing absurd in it, but do we really suppose that the star, because it is a very bulky body, must have a correspondingly large soul, or that the Creator sets more store by an enormous gas bag than by the spirit of a saint or a hero?"

"And what does it really mean, this exhortation to worship the hypothetical Creator and Sustainer of the starry heaven? Is it not a characteristic tendency of an industrial civilization to think of everything in terms of ownership? Is it really a valid argument from Theism to ask why so eligible a property as the universe can possibly belong to nobody? Do we ever unconsciously argue that because we bow respectfully to a duke who owns 100,000 acres we ought to pay infinitely greater respect to the largest of all landed proprietors who possesses millions of estates, each a million miles in diameter, and whose title deeds are millions of years old."

What Natural Science Has Done

"Indian thought has never been impressed by this idea of ownership, and American writers are, absurdly enough no doubt, beginning to talk of the 'democratic idea of God,' which is apparently that He is a spirit among other spirits with rather less power than the President of the United States. I think we must admit that we are prone to attach too much importance to mere bigness. The vast majesty of heavenly bodies are unfit to be the gods of conscious life, and can only illustrate, on a large scale, the laws of inorganic evolution."

"But the scientific view of the world has much more to teach us than some of its critics are willing to admit. Natural science is the principal vehicle of revelation to us in the twentieth century. It has modified our whole way of looking at things. The idea of evolution has transformed our outlook in dealing with almost every subject, including history, politics and theology. The belief in uniform natural laws has banished the old notion of two orders—the natural and the supernatural dovetailed into each other on the same plane, a notion which greatly retarded the progress of knowledge."

"The scientific temper is as great an asset to humanity as scientific discovery. Nowhere else do we find such disinterested devotion to truth, such unquenchable faith in the power and value of disciplined intellectual labor, such bold sweeps of imagination checked by such punctiliously accurate experiment. The air breathed by science is like that of mountain heights, thin but pure and bracing. The real man of science cannot be charged with a childish love of bigness. He is even more interested in the infinitely little than in the infinitely great. Science affected both theology and morality in many ways, and must affect them much further."

A Belated Church

"After 400 years the church has still failed

to adapt her cosmology to the discoveries of Galileo. Officially we clergy still have to live in the pre-Copernican universe, otherwise certain dogmas on which the church insists would have no meaning. The battle against the dead hand of authority is not yet won, but the issue is certain. The educated Christian has already succeeded in fitting his creed within the framework of the universe, as we know it to be, and as people, more especially women, become better educated there will be less resistance to a reconstruction of the part of the building which is obviously crumbling. When this necessary work is done, it will be found that religion is not a pin the worse. In morality, as in theology, there is still much to be done in enlightening the intelligence and conscience of the public. The new knowledge has come quickly, and morality is intensely conservative."

Science and Religious Faith

"Dealing with the relation of science to religious faith, the Dean said:

"Some have thought it possible to prove the Theistic position by the methods of Natural Science, but no argument which abstracts from religious experience can ever lead to the God of religion. Take any branch of science you like and you will find that it is built throughout upon a valuation of experience; take any form of religion you like and you will find that it is built upon what are believed to be facts. The proposed delimitation of territory will be equally fatal to both sides. The sciences deal almost entirely in objects which can be weighed or counted. Their standards are almost entirely quantitative. These methods are enough to ascertain the truth of certain aspects of reality, but they do not attempt to explain reality as a whole, or, if they do, the attempt is a failure."

The Exact Sciences

Whilst the interpretation of phenomena in terms of mechanism is that which appeals most to the engineer, it must be confessed that the hopes and anticipations rife in the last century, that the full attainment of this desideratum was merely a matter of continuing observation and experiment, seems doomed to disappointment. At one time certain sciences were classed as the "exact sciences," but today it would seem that mathematics alone can urge an effective claim to the title, and apparently its success is wholly attributable to the fact that, as stated by a well-known mathematician, "Mathematics may be defined as a subject in which we never know what we are talking about nor whether the saying is true." The title of an exact science was at one time accorded to astronomy, and Hooft, when he wrote in his familiar song that "The moon is constant to her time," merely reflected authoritative contemporary opinion. It is now known, however, that his testimonial was undeserved, and that there are some important discrepancies between observation and calculation.

There are other fields in which the mechanism we have imagined has broken down. It is not long since the corpuscular theory of light was reckoned as dead as the proverbial door nail; but in order to explain the electrical effects of light it has been necessary to reanimate it, and we have the curious spectacle of scientific men holding simultaneously two mutually contradictory and conflicting theories, since in order to interpret interference in terms of mechanism it has been necessary to retain the undulatory theory when discussing purely optical phenomena. It has in this connection been suggested that the two distinct mechanisms in this case correspond to two different sections of the four-dimensional continuum of the doctrine of relativity, just as a cylinder in one cross-section may be circular and in another rectangular. A somewhat similar condition of affairs is met with in connection with atomic structure. Thus, whilst the Bohr atom is apparently an efficient mechanism for interpreting radiation phenomena, it appears far less satisfactory as a basis for the discussion of the formation of chemical compounds, where a static rather than a dynamic atomic structure forms the more convenient model.

In short, whilst a couple of generations ago physicists had the hope that their theories were closely related to absolute truth, today they take the view so well expressed by Sir J. J. Thomson, viz., that "a scientific theory is a policy, not a creed." It is thus permissible to accept any model that helps us to interpret, and co-ordinate observations and to push it as far as it will go. When it will no longer fit fresh facts a new start is made, but the old mechanism is retained in whole or in part and used for the discussion of such phenomena as it proves capable of interpreting.—Engineering.

A Valveless Pump

Every user of a reciprocating pump knows the endless trouble which arises in connection with the valves. However carefully these are designed and however well they are manufactured, they sooner or later require replacing owing to the heavy strain which is placed on them. With these difficulties in view, countless inventors have tried to make a reciprocating pump without valves, but complete success seems to have been reserved for a British engineer. His pump has no valves, and is so constructed that its cylinders fill and discharge completely on every stroke, thus giving the highest possible efficiency. The only parts liable to repair or replacement are those employed in the driving head, and they are all easily accessible and are standardized, so that they can be rapidly interchanged at slight cost. The materials used are specially selected to ensure the maximum of wear. During a test recently carried out on a six-inch pump driven by a one horse motor, 5,000 gallons of water were pumped per hour against a head of about six feet.

Vaudeville
Drama

A MUSEMENTS

Pictures
MusicHARDING DAVIS TALE
COMES IN FILM FORM

Movie Version of "The Men of Zanzibar" to Show at Columbia Theatre Tomorrow

Richard Harding Davis is well known to every person who reads. He was a journalist, a war correspondent, a soldier, and between times an author of books. It is difficult to say what was his greatest achievement, since all his efforts found emphatic recognition by the public, and the people of this town are concerned at present with his ability as an author; for beginning tomorrow for a three days' run there will be shown at the Columbia Theatre the film version of a romance which Davis wrote. William Fox has turned out a screen production of "The Men of Zanzibar," starring William Russell. It is full of action, thrill and romance.

"PINK GODS" DISPLAYS
GENUINE DIAMONDS

Rented Gems Shown in Picture Featured at Capitol Theatre All This Week

A production hardly not usually considered, has been met in Panthyn Stanlaw's Paramount production of "Pink Gods," a picture featuring Bebe Daniels and James Kirkwood. This is the danger of loss and the cost of insurance of tens of thousands of dollars worth of diamonds and jeweled pieces, which are seen in the picture.

The theme of "Pink Gods," which will be shown at the Capitol Theatre all week, is the fatal lure of diamonds for women, and the dramatic action revolves about a young wife, played by Miss Daniels, and the lengths of indirection to which she goes to obtain the precious stones. Mr. Kirkwood is seen as John Quetch, the man who made Kimberley, and the man who has in his life innumerable gems.

Such is the effect of the "Pink Gods" upon the character played by



MIRIAM COOPER AND RALPH GRAVES
In a Scene From "Kindred of the Dust" Showing at the Royal Victoria All Week

Miss Daniels that she is required to go into what amounts to a state of hypnosis, while gazing at some of the wonderful gems. In order to make these convincing, Mr. Stanlaw, the producer, arranged with a diamond broker to rent some of the finest stones which could be obtained, some of which were used and some in beautiful combinations and settings.

LEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
HEADS FILM COMPANY

New Brunswick Films, Ltd., of Canada, has been organized. The board of directors is headed by Hon. William F. Roper, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier; ex-Mayor E. A. Schofield, R. T. Hayes, M. P.; F. G. Spencer, theatre man, and others. The enterprise has been underwritten by the Eastern Securities Company, Ltd., and J. M. Robinson & Sons, private bankers.

The first production will be from Frederick William Wallace's story of the Bay of Fundy heretofore entitled "Blue Water." David M. Hartford, who has recently completed the production of "The Rapids" at Sault Ste. Marie, has moved his entire organization to St. John and it is estimated that the picture will be completed in about ten weeks' time.

MARSHMALLOW FRUIT SALAD

Cut twenty marshmallows in quarters; cut enough fresh or canned pineapple in cubes to make one cupful; peel and cut one orange in small pieces; wash one pound of white grapes, cut them in half and remove the seeds; chop 1/4 of a cupful of walnuts or pecan nuts and cut in half 1/2 cupful of preserved cherries; mix the pineapple, grapes, and nuts; whip 1/4 cupful of cream until stiff, add 1/4 teaspoonful of salt, 1/4 teaspoonful of lemon juice; mix thoroughly, and then stir in the fruit. Arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish with the rest of the marshmallows, the cherries, and the orange.

Week's Amusements

The Screen

Capitol—"Pink Gods."

Cecil Rhodes' name will always be associated with diamonds—the heritage of ages; he was an empire builder and a philanthropist. He is the original of the character of John Quetch in Cynthia Stockley's story, "Pink Gods and Blue Demons." In the screen version under the direction of Panthyn Stanlaw, Bebe Daniels, James Kirkwood, Anna Q. Nilsson and Raymond Hatton, with the support of others of the stock players for Paramount, contrive to produce a glittering drama of wild adventure and love and also dark intrigues.

Columbia—"The Men of Zanzibar."

William Russell is starred in the great story of the same title by Richard Harding Davis. Scenes are laid in Eastern Africa on the coast and the powerful dramatic tale abounds in mystery and romance. Down under the equator, scorching heat, the blatant fumes of the tropics, white men, whether for gold or as fugitives, always looking to come back again to civilization. The tale written by the noted author brings before you most vividly thrilling events in this setting of East Africa coast country.

Donington—"Manslaughter."

Thomas Meighan, Leatrice Joy, Lois Wilson, John Miller, Jack Mower, Dorothy Cumming, Julia Faye, Edith Chapman, George Fawcett, Mickey Moore, James Neill, Sylvia Ashton, and others, are "Tedy," the famous dog, all these are the cast under the direction of Cecil B. DeMille has put on the screen a drama of "the man age." The story concerns the ruthless life of the glitzy time crop of Rome with a modern plot. Beauty and wealth involved in tenderness, leading where? Story by Alice Duer Miller and faithfully depicted.

The Stage

Playhouse—"The Bing Boys."

The second week's engagement, opening on Wednesday night promises to make this "Show Number Five" the best attraction of all those so far presented at the popular theatre. Street Playhouse. Reginald N. Hicks has chosen for this show one of the best of the war time crop of Remus of London. Ernie Patch and Reginald Mink as the Bing Boys have been positively great in these scintillatingly comical characters. With a cast of really excellent merit, the second week will see almost a record attendance. Musical numbers, including some of the old time favorites, are well taken care of by local artists, special mention being due to Hart and Marie McLaughlin; also the dancing of Roberta Balcom.

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STRONG CAST ENACTS
GRIPPING DRAMA

Much Adventure and Romance in "Kindred of the Dust," at Royal Theatre This Week

Gripping drama, produced by a masterhand and enacted by a cast the strength of which could not have been improved upon, collectively or individually.

That is "Kindred of the Dust," an Associated First National attraction produced by Raoul A. Walsh from the famous novel by Peter B. Kyne, whose readers are numbered in the hundreds of thousands, which will be the attraction at the Royal Victoria Theatre all this week.

Seldom has been beheld a picture which is so grippingly effective, thanks to the skill of the author and producer, and the talent of the cast. The suspense which is quickly developed at the start of the tale is carried without diminution throughout the six reels, and the gathering momentum results in a climax which literally brings the audience out of their seats.

Especially noteworthy are the spectacular incidents of the story, such as a rescue on the log jam. The imminent danger of the two actors who imperil their lives before the camera is so apparent that the spectator leans forward with bated breath, fearful that one or both will slip through the logs and be drowned.

Throughout the tale there is a thread of romance which has a particular appeal of its own, with Miriam Cooper as "Nan of the Sawdust Pile," and Ralph Graves as Donald McKay, playing the part of the lower class, in this exceptionally capable cast are W. J. Ferguson, the veteran actor; Eugene Bessmer, Pat Rooney, Lionel Belmore, Maryland Mome, Beale Waters, Carolyn Rankin, Bruce Guerin and John Herdman.

OUT-HEROES HEROD
IN THRILLER STUNTS

Fearsome Serials Outdone by Thrills Thrown in Dominion Theatre Feature This Week

The filming of serial pictures is regarded as the most hazardous type of picture-making work. But Leatrice Joy believes differently.

The charming Cecil B. DeMille actress asserts that appearing before the camera under Mr. DeMille's direction puts to shame all serial thrills ever experienced. Here are some of the hair-raising demands that were made upon her by her role in "Manslaughter," that comes to the Dominion Theatre tomorrow.

To race with a speeding train, attempt to cross in front of it, skid onto the tracks and then escape by a matter of inches from annihilation.

To drive a car at a terrific speed in attempting to escape arrest for speeding, skid into a turn and cling to the wheel as the pursuing motorcycle officer crashes into her car and hurries across it to his death.

To spend a week of working days seated between two full grown Bengal tigers chained at her feet while the cameras recorded a lavish reproduction of a Roman bacchanal.

To suffer painful burns on the hands and arms in filming a series of scenes in a real kitchen while simulating ignorance of the science of cooking.

These were some of the thrills of the making of "Manslaughter." The preceding Cecil B. DeMille production, "Saturday Night," recorded Miss Joy driving a roadster onto a trestle and hanging suspended beneath it while a passing train crashed into the stalled car. Another series of scenes in the same picture depicted a thrilling tenement fire in which Miss Joy narrowly escaped death.

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., to Show Latest Creations on Wednesday and Thursday Nights

Those who attended the first mannequin parade staged by Messrs. Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., at the Capitol Theatre in the Spring, and those who were not fortunate enough to gain admittance to the crowded theatre alike, no doubt will greet with the utmost pleasure the announcement that on Wednesday and Thursday nights a similar show will be put on, when all may admire and covet the beautiful creations which the mannequins will wear, depicting fashion's choice for Autumn and Winter apparel.

The show windows of Messrs. Campbell & Co. invariably illustrate the beauty of the present-day wear, and with the splendid setting of the Capitol Theatre, and the effective lighting these models will be greatly enhanced. A complete change of costumes will be worn on the two nights.

It is only after the most careful selection of the firms large stock that the costumes are chosen for the mannequin parade, and to all who appreciate the high standard of the well-known establishment this in itself is a thorough guarantee of the success and charm of the event.

The living models who will wear the costumes from Campbell's will also appear in the latest word in millinery from the Crown Millinery Parlors, the hats being shown through the courtesy of Miss M. E. Livingston, while Mrs. Freese will arrange the mannequins' coiffures, and the show worn are shown by courtesy of Wm. Cathcart Shoe Co., Ltd.

Rebels Kill Officers

MEXICALI, Lower California, Oct. 7.—Men of the twenty-ninth Mexican battalion, maintained and killed those of their officers who refused to join them in deserting to the rebel forces of General Juan Carrasco, when the battalion was sent from Mexicali to fight in Sonora two weeks ago and now are in the ranks of the rebels, according to danked advices received here.

Have the Pink
Gods Lured
You Too?
BEWARE!



What Is the Secret
of Women's
Love for
PINK GODS?

A Glittering Romance of a Woman Who Made Diamonds Her God

PINK
GODS

STARRING

Bebe Daniels

ANNA Q. NILSSON

James Kirkwood

AND

Raymond Hatton

Musical Offerings

LILLIAN
WILSON

Soprano, and

VICTOR
EDMUNDS

In Duets From

"Madame Butterfly"

Overture

ERMINIE

By Capitol Orchestra

Leslie Grossmith, Director

The lure of diamonds—a heritage of the ages! See how it caught three lives in its glittering mesh and plunged them into wild adventure, love and dark intrigue. Beautiful women, gorgeous gowns. And an all-star cast.

Watch for the Big Fall Style Show

Presented by

The Angus Campbell Co., Ltd.

Showing the Newest and Correct Modes for
Autumn and Winter Wear
At the De Luxe Evening Shows, Wednesday and
Thursday, Starting at 8:30

SHOWING ALL WEEK

USUAL PRICES—Matinee, 20c and 25c. Evening,
20c and 35c. Children, 10c

THE ENGLISH STAGE

By E. Montizambert

By E. Montizambert

I am looking forward to the production of the English Stage at the Apollo, and "I Serve" at the Kingway.

"The Torch" must be by a very young author—a Swiss named John Knittel. It is well worth going to see if you have not yet seen Maurice Maugham's act, because that veteran player almost manages to make you forget the many weaknesses in the play and the incredible habit of all the characters of bursting into tears. Jester Danka, as the communist son of old Winkelried, a descendant of the great Swiss patriot who goes through all the hoops of melodrama till the moment comes for the volta face of his too sudden reformation, was a good piece of work, but Maurice Maugham is really the chief attraction.

"I Serve"

The critics were so noncommittal about "I Serve" that I went to the Kingway prepared to be bored and was thoroughly entertained. Mr. Roland Perwee, the author, plays the difficult and ungracious part of the man who comes home to propose to the girl of his heart to find that his pastor maid is a girl he once seduced and who tells him he is the father of a sixteen-year-old son. It says much for Mr. Perwee's gifts that his audience lost sight of the unlikely coincidence on which his comedy hangs in their genuine admiration for Miss Edith Evans in the part of Kate Harding, the maid—so resolved that her boy shall belong to his father's class, not hers, that she sacrifices even such an attractive plunger as Mr. Sam Livesey, to whom she is only restored by the death of the unseen son.

The whole cast act extremely well, the piece goes with a swing and should have a long and successful run if British audiences can be trusted to know a good thing when they see it.

James Keenleyside Dead

LONDON, Oct. 7.—James E. Keenleyside, licence inspector for London and Middlesex, died at his home here yesterday. He was born in London township in 1845, lived in London and vicinity all his life. E. W. Keenleyside, of Vancouver; T. E. Keenleyside, of Winnipeg; and C. E. Keenleyside, of Regina, are brothers.

Remember the Pound Party of the W.C.T.U. Home, 124 Street, on Tuesday, October 10, 2 p.m.

CANADA LEADS IN
MOVIE LOCATION

Picture Production Experts Say Dominion Offers Greatest Attractions to Artists

Ernest Shipman, just returned to New York from an extensive Canadian trip, declares that the Dominion as a location for motion picture production has some decided advantages, says The Motion Picture News. Not the least of these advantages, according to Mr. Shipman, is the preferential tariff under which motion pictures produced in Canada can be exported from that country to Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa and Scandinavia, at rates lower than would apply to the same film shipments made from the United States.

Mr. Shipman cites as an example the fact that pictures entering New Zealand from the United States are subject to a duty of one cent per foot, while pictures of Canadian manufacture shipped from Canada to New Zealand are entirely exempt from duty. In the matter of tariff the various states comprising the British Empire determine their own respective schedules. Because, however, of the reciprocal tariff regulations obtaining between each of these states, shipments from one to the other can be made at materially lower rates than would apply to countries which are not parties to such reciprocal arrangements. This saving in preferential tariffs on a normal picture output is tremendous, according to Mr. Shipman, and the Canadian producing units are planning to combine their product and export nationally.

Mr. Shipman further affirms that Canada, by reason of its natural endowments, is in a better position to serve as a location for motion picture production than many other countries. It is Canada's natural advantages that are particularly appealing.

passing, he states, and declares that in this respect

DOMINIONSTARTING TOMORROW
AT USUAL PRICES

Dominion Super-Special No. 3

THOMAS MEIGHAN
in Cecil B. De Mille's supreme achievement
"MANSLAUGHTER"

From the Novel by Alice Duer Miller

**A Drama of the Mad Age—Dedicated to the Speed-
Craving Ladies of Today**

Given unlimited money, gasoline and health, the fall of ancient Rome would have come even quicker than it did

"Manslaughter" is stronger in cast and story, more gorgeous in gowns and settings, more amazingly beautiful in spectacle than anything ever seen upon the screen. With lovely Leatrice Joy as a reckless society beauty and Thomas Meighan as hero who, loving her, sends her to prison.

And a wonder-cast of stars, including Lois Wilson, John Miltern, George Fawcett, Julia Faye, Edythe Chapman, Jack Mower, Casson Ferguson, Dorothy Cumming, Mickey Moore, James Neill and Sylvia Ashton.

CORRECTION—But No Apology!

We did not mean to mislead when we said "Blood and Sand," was all that the screen could give. We honestly believed it. So did our patrons. "Blood and Sand" was a great achievement—But Greater, Far Greater, is Cecil B. DeMille's Masterpiece, "Manslaughter." And that's a statement we won't have to retract.

—Management Dominion Theatre.

A STATEMENT

BACKED BY GUARANTEE

"Manslaughter" is the greatest all-around picture ever presented in Victoria. You can believe that implicitly or your money back if you should feel your confidence in our advertising has been abused. Autoists, Ministers, Judges, Police: men and women, rich and poor, of all ages, must see this marvel. Count on witnessing motion picture history elevated another notch.

COMING TO THE DOMINION NEXT WEEK
Harold Lloyd in "Grandma's Boy"**His First Six-Reel Super-Feature**

When "Grandma's Boy" was shown in Victoria last week at a private screening before a select audience of Rotarians, Kiwanians and Gyro Clubs and members of the press, it was unanimously acclaimed that it was the funniest comedy ever shown in this city.

LOCAL TALENT TO BE IN MOVING PICTURES

Mr. William Fox, Jr., Looking for Girls to Take Part in the "Vivian's Travels"

Those who desire to know how moving pictures are taken should visit the Hudson's Bay Store on Monday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock.

Under the joint auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the Publicity Bureau, Mr. William Fox, Jr., a director of the West Coast Studio, one of California's largest movie concerns, is in the city for the purpose of taking a motion picture travelogue by which means Victoria will be indirectly advertised throughout the United States and Canada.

Hudson's Bay Store is to be the scene of the greatest show of this travelogue, and two dozen "art" people, employees of the company, have been selected to play a more or less important part.

Mr. Fox is here also in connection with a proposed scheme to establish a motion picture studio in Victoria, the weekly pay roll of which would probably be about \$15,000.

Mr. Fox said last night that the case of the travelogue will be exposed entirely of Victoria, and about twenty girls are wanted. Application should be made at the Publicity Bureau on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

The West Coast Studio will distribute the travelogue through Loew's vaudeville circuit, and three other runs will follow in other houses.

Organ Comes Into Its Own Through Movies, Says Cinema Player

James Crawford, organist at the Chicago Theatre, in an interview recently, declared that after ten years' experience playing the organ in cinema houses he believed the organ had "come into its own through the movies," says a Chicago correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The organ in the motion picture theatre has come to stay," said Mr. Crawford. "In the future it will play an integral part in musical programmes in picture houses, and even in theatre circuit 'legitimate' houses are staged, it will never supplant the orchestra, but it will have its place among the musical features because the public has developed appreciation of it."

"The organ in the modern theatre and especially in the motion picture house, offers the musician an opportunity that no other instrument can equal, for from it he can draw musical coloring that will fit every situation. The organ can supply very fine shading and it will give the tempo and even the musical hints that are so essential to the successful presentation of a picture."

The most satisfactory results in playing for pictures are obtained by playing without premeditation, he said. He uses very little manuscript and usually builds up his organ accompaniment for a picture by carefully observing every scene and then providing his own musical setting. He does not utilize stereotyped programmes, made up of excerpts from various numbers suitable for specified scenes, and moulded together. Neither does he use cue music, written expressly for picture playing. He improvises.

"After several presentations of a picture I usually have worked out in my mind a well-defined accompaniment," said Mr. Crawford. "I build it up almost entirely by weaving together music that is applicable to the various scenes of the picture. To

provide this accompaniment in the beginning, I play extemporaneously, and then it is often necessary to improve and embellish the accompaniment."

"In playing for motion pictures one is governed largely by public taste. One must ever study the audience. To play for pictures successfully a musician must know something about the emotions of men and women; their sense of humor and the things that stir them. To interpret pictures properly from a musical standpoint a musician must 'feel' them."

Mr. Crawford has given a series of organ recitals during the summer months. He has presented programmes of classical selections, stirring marches, concert and novelty numbers and light operatic selections. One of the recitals was devoted to the presentation of musical numbers with interpretative remarks.

REFUGEE HOME HAS DONE GOOD WORK

ANNUAL POUND PARTY BEING HELD OCTOBER 10

Established Nearly Thirty-Five Years Ago, Institution Is Still Well-Run

A considerable amount of interesting information about the Women's Christian Temperance Union Home on Ida Street, is available, for anyone who wants to find it. In the Year Book of the Order. This contains reports of this institution. Some of the facts gain particular significance in view of the annual Pound Party, which is to be held on Tuesday, October 10, and show how generously the friends ever since it was established some thirty-five years ago. The committee today is headed by the lady who was its first president, Mrs. David Spencer, with whom are associated as co-workers, Mesdames Burkholder, William Grant, Spofford, Gee, Harvey, Gill, A. E. Mitchell, Frank Andrews, Holson, Laing and Frank. The home continues to do a splendid work, which has been recognized by the Government and City for many years in their annual grants towards its support.

The work was established first in 1888 by the W.C.T.U. as the result of a resolution passed at the organization's annual convention that year. During that convention an American prohibition lecturer, Col. G. Woodford, was visiting in the city, and it was his suggestion that he might let part of the collections at his meetings be devoted to the work that the home was started, \$1,774 being raised in Victoria, \$84.25 by the North Arm Union, and \$6 at Kamloops. The Provincial Officers had then approached the Provincial Government for aid, and in 1889 a grant of \$500 was made, this being increased in 1893 to \$1,000 per annum. Each year since that time the Provincial Legislature has renewed the grant, which has been a very important assistance in maintaining the home. The Provincial W.C.T.U. was incorporated in 1890, thus entitling the Order to hold property and transact agreements, and securing the work of the Refuge Home.

Cholera in Tokyo
TOKIO, Oct. 7.—There have been 100 cases of cholera, about one-fourth of them fatal, since the outbreak of the disease in Tokyo recently. This is the highest record since the big epidemic of 1915. Fish markets and many schools have been closed. Fishing villages have been the hardest hit communities.

Remember the Pound Party of the W.C.T.U. Home, Ida Street, on Tuesday, October 10, 3 p.m.

Mines and Mining

Lead Prices May Increase

Supplies of lead have again become very scarce, with many producers of the metal. Those who are not regular customers of the producers would probably have considerable difficulty in securing lead even at current quotations, says The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press. Consumptive demand has been fed in late months in part from stocks, and now that these are down to normal the price is bound to react to such a figure as to bring in additional production. This is already imminent. At least three companies are planning much larger outputs in the next two or three months, and the new tariff may also result in the admission of more Mexican lead than has heretofore been the case, since a flat rate of 3½¢ has been levied on bullion and 1½¢ on lead in ore, in distinction to the 25¢ per cent ad valorem rate heretofore ruling. Consumption may also fall off late in the fall when the automobile storage-battery manufacturers are not likely to be so active, and the cable and paint industries may fall away somewhat. Increased activity in storage batteries for railway lighting may have an opposite effect. In short, although there is every indication that lead prices will be very firm during the coming months, and may advance somewhat further in the immediate future, a runaway market is not to be expected.

Glacier Creek

G. D. B. Turner, who is operating the Indian mine in the Salmon River Valley, has taken a bond on the Mobile group on Glacier Creek, a tributary of Bear River, about three and a half miles from Stewart, H. R. Gibson, of Stewart, Al. Harris, of Vancouver, and associates own the property, which comprises four claims, located just south of the Portland Canal Mining Company's property. In the past development has been little more than the necessary assessment work. Recently work has been put in which showed up a strong ore body with one lead which gave assay returns of \$1,014.37 per ton in all values, with silver predominating. Mr. Turner has left for Eastern Canada to consult his principals as to plans for working the property on the bond he has taken.

Another Glacier Creek property, which has been making good progress is the Dunell mine, a consolidation of the old Stewart mine and the Dunell. It is five miles from Stewart, at an elevation of 1,500 feet, and there are now fourteen claims in the property. High-grade ore, carrying much native silver showings, has been struck in the parcel work in a prospect tunnel. Samples from the new strike have been compared by experienced men, with the native silver ore from the Premier and so great is the similarity between the two ores that an expert could not distinguish them apart.

Klamath Creek

Wells and Lambert returned from the Peewee, Montana and Wells group of mineral claims, at the head of Klamath Creek. They did considerable work on the former two groups and report very encouraging improvements to the mineral showings in the veins, as work progressed. On the Wells and Montana, the continuity of well defined veins to eight feet were proved at least 4,000 feet, with over 1,500 feet of altitude or depth, carrying a high grade of very persistently. Work was done to trace the connections of the rich ore bodies with the other outcrops on the claims of the Peewee group and satisfactorily proved the connection of the Princess vein as being the No. 1 vein on the west slope of the mountain about 4,000 feet southwest of the principal showing on the east slope, where over 100 tons of 50 per cent ore, carrying silver, was taken out from a very small area, and is now

on the dump, together with a dump of high grade chalcocite and bornite taken out by the tunnel operations. The continuity is somewhat broken by faulting, but this subsequent movement and fracturing has given rise to more flow of solution and deposition of mineral—Omineca Herd.

Dolly Varden Mine

Alice Arm has received, with disapproval, the news that the Taylor Mining Company has been given six months to redeem its obligations to George Wingfield, the Colorado mining man, Miners interested in the district feel that this means that Dolly Varden and the railway up the Klusut Valley will remain idle until next year.

Lack of Water in Cariboo

J. D. Galloway, Provincial mining engineer, has returned from a tour of the Cariboo District where he found hydraulic operations interfered with to some extent by lack of water. For that reason the gold output of that section will not be as large as has been expected.

Shipments to Trail

Following is a statement of ore received at the Trail smelter for the period during September 22 to 30, inclusive:

Name of Mine and Place	Tons
Alamo, Idaho, Wyo.	14
Northport Smelting and Refining Co., Northport, Wn.	51
Palmer, Idaho, Wyo.	35
Quill, Republic, Wn.	157
Queen Bee, Sandoz	35
Rambler Cariboo, Rambler	77
Silver Bear, Kaslo	10
Burpee, Republic, Wn.	12
Silvermith, Sandoz	269
Van-Rol, Silverton	49
Black Rock, Northport, Wn.	40
Blackberry Surprise, Sandoz	49
Noble Five, Sandoz	122
Ruth, Sandoz	45
Company Mines	9,711
Total	10,818

Lone Maid Mine

The Lone Maid property, which is owned by G. Chambers, manager of the Naas Harbor Cannery, has been bonded to an Anyox syndicate. It is understood that the bonding price is \$15,000, with a cash payment of \$3,000. The Lone Maid is situated between the Esperanza and the Alice, and the ore veins of these properties are connected. The Lone Maid. Development work by a small crew of men under the direction of E. Elge is to begin shortly, and a tunnel will be driven to connect the ore body with the commencement of operations on the Lone Maid, three properties will be working all within 2 1/2 miles of Alice Arm—Responsible Miner.

Portland Canal

According to report a very promising strike has recently been made on the Daly-Alaska property. A new lead has been opened up right on the surface of the wagon road, and traced up the hill for some distance. Where opened, in several places, this lead shows good width, about three feet of which is said to assay from \$300 to \$400.

Tariff and Copper

It seems that, if any industry is likely to be hurt by the impending high tariff, it is copper mining, regardless of the fact that no tariff has been placed on copper in raw form. A large potential demand for copper exists abroad, but it will be difficult to foster, as payment for foreign purchases cannot be made easily to this country, says a writer in The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press, of New York. The United States in its present temper will have no European goods in exchange for its copper or cotton, and payment in gold is out of the question. The American copper industry is able to meet competition in any of the world markets, yet it may become an innocent victim of the present tariff trouble. Germany is reported to be contemplating placing a tariff on copper in retaliation for the American tariff on aluminum. Abroad, American copper finds Australian and African metal the most important competitors. The gigantic mining operations of the Katanga Company in Africa are yielding an output of close to 8,000,000 pounds per month at a low cost, but high transportation charges to the European market prevent a full realization of the benefits of cheap mining and smelting.

MODERN VILLAS COVER SITE OF ANCIENT CITY

Where Carthage Once Stood, the Real Estate Agent of Tunis Now Flies His Modest Trade

The site of ancient Carthage is being sold off and divided into building lots, and the surrounding hills, rich in history, are being slowly covered with residential villas. Archaeologists point out that if this building is permitted to continue, their excavation work will be seriously hampered, as the new prop-

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PETROGRAD ASPIRES TO BE CAPITAL AGAIN

Deserted City Finds Reason to Hope That Seat of Government Will Return to Banks of Neva

Hope that some day the capital of Russia will be transferred back to Petrograd is buoying up the spirits of many residents of this ghost-like city that Peter the Great built to serve as the centre of Russia's power.

No official word, not even a semi-official hint, has been given that the Bolshevik regime will return the capital here from Moscow, but many Petrogradites base their hopes that this will occur on the fact that Petrograd was built for government purposes and is far more fitted to house government offices than overcrowded Moscow.

If the time does come when the Bolshevik officials lose their fear of attack from outside, these Petrograd residents say the Government inevitably must return to the city that offers it comfortable quarters and immediate proximity to the Baltic and to Western Europe. While the fear of attack exists, these same features of Petrograd's location make it a dangerous site for a capital. Finland is too close, and the Finnish Gulf and the Neva offer anchorage for foreign warships.

Shrewd citizens are now buying up Petrograd's property and holding it against the day when the now almost depopulated city shall again be the crowded capital.

The Petrograd port has shown great activity this summer, but most of the factory chimneys of the city and suburbs are still smokeless, and the streets, as compared with busy Moscow, seem like those of a country village.

A few pedestrians; an automobile or two; now and then a slow-moving horse-drawn truck, and the scatter-

ing of cabs in the great broad avenues laid out by Peter the Great to make Petrograd a magnificent, seem lost in the city's spaciousness.

Great government buildings that border the plazas and squares are now occupied by small bureaus of the main ministries at Moscow. Huge palaces are empty, occupied only by caretakers, or transformed into museums, open but a few hours each week, and even then visited only by sightseeing tours and now and then a little group of art students.

Many shops are open, selling mostly second-hand furniture and costly bric-a-brac from the houses of the once great, but business is dull and money is much scarcer than in speculation-mad, seemingly prosperous Moscow.

CHOCOLATE MARSHMALLOW PUDDING

Soak three tablespoonfuls of gelatin in ½ cupful of cold water for five minutes; stir ½ cupful of sugar into three squares of chocolate melted, and add one cupful of scalded milk. Cook until smooth, then add three cupfuls of condensed milk, the soaked gelatin, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into a bowl and cool until beginning to thicken; fold in twenty marshmallows which have been cut in quarters; pour into a wet mold and set aside to chill. Turn out and serve with marshmallow mint sauce, made as follows: Boil ½ cupful of sugar and ½ cupful of water together for about five minutes or until it forms a thin syrup; add ten marshmallows cut in pieces, and remove from the fire. Let it stand for two minutes, then pour on slowly the stiffly-beaten white of one egg; add ¼ teaspoonful of essence of peppermint. Serve cold. About ½ a teaspoonful of finely-crushed mint leaves may be used instead of the essence of peppermint.

Paul Manahip, American sculptor, recently finished a bust of Mary Pickford.

THE PLAYHOUSE

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Lucifer Bing	Ernie Fitch
Oliver Bing	Reginald Hincks
Oscar Ashbin	Archie Fairbairn
Ronnie	Frank Allwood
Jimmie	Dave Dumbleton
Jarge	Bob Webb
Molly	Marie McLaughlin
Mamie	Lorna Greenfield
Topsy Pavlova	Roberta Balcom
Tiny Trevelyan	Eva Hart

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Come and hear Oliver and Lucifer sing "But They Do Say" and Oscar, Ronnie, Jimmie, Molly and Mamie sing "Brentwood Beach." Also recall the familiar old whistling songs. Hear Tiny sing "Only Girl in the World" and Molly in "Let the Great Big World."

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PART I

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The Girl..... Cecilia Martin
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MIRIAM COOPER

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A Story
of the
Great
Nor'west
and the
People
Who
Grow
There

KINDRED
OF THE
DUST

Peter B. Kyne

WHITE MAN'S WAY MYSTIFIES ESKIMO

ANGLO-SAXON JUSTICE SEEMS
WEAKNESS TO NATIVES

Criminals of Herschel Island Will Be
Tried There in Future, Four
Encourager Los Auties

Eskimo philosophy, failing to comprehend "White Man's Justice" as punishment for crimes, is likely to put an end, for a time at least, to the bringing of natives of the Far North out to civilization for trial for murder. The Eskimo, especially when he or one of his fellows has admitted killing a white man, finds it extremely difficult to understand why the red-coated mounted policeman, representative of the white man's law, should not shoot him on sight, but instead should bring him out to civilization, where a big white chief, dressed like a woman, sits on a bench and hears another white chief say, on the Eskimo's behalf, that though he killed the white man in question he should not be punished. Several natives having been brought out to civilization for trial, given good treatment and then returned to their own people faster than when they left, the Eskimo mind has been unable to understand the situation when all of the murderers' friends had given them up for dead, in some cases the men having confessed to the murder of whites.

Because of this confusion in the minds of the natives, it is likely that the alleged Eskimo murderers now being held at Herschel Island will be tried there, by a specially constituted court which will leave Edmonton next Spring for the purpose. In the meantime the Eskimos are being given their preliminary trials before Inspector Wood, of the R.C.M.P., who is in charge there.

One of the alleged murderers to

be tried by the special court next Spring is Aikomiak, who confessed to the murder of Corporal Doak and Otto Blinder, of the Hudson's Bay Co. According to the statement of Aikomiak to Inspector Wood he had been arrested by Doak for his share in other murders, and had determined that rather than be brought out to civilization he would end his life. He, therefore, shot Doak while the latter was lying asleep, with the idea "that Doak would get mad, seize his revolver and shoot him (the Eskimo) dead."

After shooting Doak, the report states, the native waited outside the police buildings for some time for Doak to come out and shoot him. Then when he saw the Hudson's Bay men approaching the police quarters the native shot Blinder, and with the help of a native woman placed his body in the buildings and started for a seal camp, where other Mounted Policemen were located. Before reaching there he was persuaded by other Eskimos to give himself again into custody and did so.

A multiple killing affair is also reported by Inspector Wood at Kent Peninsula, when natives Ikialagutuk, Ikpuwak, Harmak and his wife, Pugnana, and a child named Aglutuk, were killed and Amiglak was wounded by Pugnana and Tatamagana. Pugnana, referred to as the chief, was subsequently killed by Aikomiak, with the assistance of Tatamagana, according to the natives' story, because he wanted to kill more natives. Aikomiak and Tatamagana were arrested and brought to Tree River detachment, where the former committed the murder of the corporal and Hudson's Bay official. The killing of the child was looked upon by the other natives as an act of kindness, according to the report received here, on the grounds that both the parents had already been killed by Pugnana. The bodies were disposed of by being thrown into a lake. Aikomiak and Tatamagana are both being held at Herschel Island for their trial in the Spring.

A third case, an usual "eternal triangle," is that of Ikialukpak, who was arrested and charged with the murder of Ilav-co-Ogok, the crime having been committed, it is alleged, because the former wished to secure sole possession of the woman Khattia, who was living with them as their joint wife. Khattia was one of the natives who assisted in the arrest of Ikialukpak and in bringing him to police quarters.

Prominent Homicide
The fourth case arises from the killing of Alak by natives Olepaskuk and Amokuk and the women Ekootuk and Kapokatchiak. In this case it is alleged that Alak, in 1919, had murdered a native named Aglutuk and, as a result, had been strangled by the above-named relatives of his alleged victim.

Inspector Wood, in his report, states that there is some apprehension among the few whites, over the serious crimes in the Coronation Gulf area, where the natives are Copper Eskimos. He expects to have all the cases ready for trial by next Spring, which, he states, is the earliest date by which a court from outside could reach the territory. Arrangements are now being made for the sending of a court to the Far North.

CHESS COLUMN

"Good company is a chessboard."
—Byron's "Don Juan."

To Correspondents: Address all communications
to Chess Editor, The Colonist, Victoria, B. C.

Problem by A. Kraemer
Black (8 pieces)



White (5 pieces)

White to play and mate in 2 moves

Reminiscences of Morphy's Chess
Career
(Continued)

The first chess congress held in the United States took place in New York in October, 1857, and among the sixteen contestants were Morphy, Paulsen (the celebrated blindfold player), Lichtenhein, and Marache. Morphy carried off the chief prize, with fourteen wins, one loss and three draws. Paulsen was second with ten, five and three. During the congress, Paulsen gave some exhibitions of blindfold play, and on one occasion conducted four games simultaneously. Morphy was his opponent at one board, and he undertook also to play blindfold, winning the game, which we give below. This was a sort of

versal of things. Paulsen was then the champion at blindfold play, and no one considered Morphy in that sphere at all. Consequently, when he won the game mentioned, a blindfold match was arranged between the two players, with the result that Morphy won one and drew the other of the two games played. We give one of these games below. Thus did Morphy at the early age of twenty demonstrate that in all departments of chess, whether match, tournament, or blindfold encounter, he was the superior to all whom he had met. It was not, therefore, considered presumptuous when Morphy, at the conclusion of the congress, offered any member of the New York Chess Club pawn and move for a money prize. Only one offer resulted—that of C. H. Stanley, who did very badly, losing five out of six games played, and the \$100 stakes.

On returning home to New Orleans, Morphy extended his offer of pawn and move to any player in America. The challenge was not accepted, and Paulsen (perhaps then the strongest player in the United States next to Morphy) stated that he was of opinion Morphy could concede him (Paulsen) such odds.

Morphy had now become the idol of the American chess playing public, who pronounced him the superior of all other living players, and they backed up their enthusiasm by challenging the world to produce his equal. Howard Staunton, then considered the peer of European chess players received the first challenge, and he was invited to come to America to play for a \$5,000 purse, \$1,000 of which was to go to him, win or lose. But Staunton, whose subsequent conduct in declining to meet Morphy represents a blot upon English chess history, replied that Morphy should first win his spurs in Europe, and that if he visited the Old World he would not fail to meet champions who would be ready to test his prowess.

Since, therefore, the mountain would not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must perforce go to the mountain, and in 1859 Morphy left for England, with the primary object of meeting Staunton. (To be continued.)

Three Knights Game
Played by both players without sight of board, New York, October 10, 1857.

WHITE	BLACK
1. P-K 4	1. P-K 4
2. N-K B 3	2. N-K B 3
3. B-N 3	3. B-N 3
4. B-N 5	4. P-Q 3
5. P-Q 4	5. P x P
6. N x P	6. B-Q 2
7. N x N	7. P x N
8. B-R 4	8. Q-R 3
9. O-O	9. N-K 2
10. B-K 3	10. B x R
11. P x B	11. Q-R 3
12. Q-Q 3	12. N-B 3
13. Q-R K 4	13. N-K 4
14. Q-K 3	14. O-O
15. P-K R 3	15. K-R
16. N-Q	16. P-N 4
17. N-B 3	17. R-K 5
18. N-Q 3	18. P-N 5
19. N x N	19. P x N
20. P x P	20. R x P
21. Q-Q 3	21. R-N 3
22. Q x P	22. N-K 2
23. Q x P and Black announced	

mate in five moves.

IDEALS EXPRESSED IN GOTHIC CHURCHES

French Cathedrals of Middle Ages
Were Living Works of Inspired Artisans

"In art where an idea seems to struggle with matter, there you have a living work," said Prof. Louis Hourticq in the course of an illustrated address on "The French Churches of the Middle Ages" in the central building of the University of Montreal recently. His address was the first of six to be given under the auspices of the Faculty of Letters, the eminent art historian temporarily occupying the university's chair of the history of art.

Taking up the first period in the outline of French art given in his address at the Fitz-Gibbon the evening before Prof. Hourticq described the origin of Romanesque architecture, the earliest form of true French art, sketched its growth and individualization in certain provinces, and the origin of Gothic architecture and its gradual enrichment.

France had enjoyed art in prehistoric times, and remains of this art were to be found in the caverns. Historic art began when Rome and Gaul refused to form a Romano-Gaulic civilization. In France Roman art was utilitarian, massive and of standardized but graceful symmetry. Barbaric invasions arrested all progress in art, destroying most of what had been built. Of Roman art in France, nothing now remains but ruins.

Religion and art took refuge in fortified monasteries, and for centuries the two lived almost in retirement. Eventually religion ventured forth evangelizing, and art followed in its wake. At this period, the tenth century, there were two great material inspirations in religion: the relic and the reliquary, the link with the origin of Christianity and the sanctuary in which it was enshrined. At first the sanctuaries were partly of wood, but the torch of the devastating Norsemen made less perishable construction necessary. It was then that the people learned anew how to build in stone, evolving from the Roman ruins and the monastic traditions a new style called Romanesque. It found its characteristic in the attempt to build solidly of stone, the struggle between the heavy roof of masonry and the heavier walls that must hold it in place. From this struggle came the low inter-supporting arches, the massive columns, the

narrow nave, the small apertures for light, and the general sense of smothering weight which one sees and feels in Romanesque churches.

Civilization came to Gaul from the south and in similar manner the Romanesque filtered up towards the north. But it remained for the north to discover the secret of graceful vaulted masonry; the ogival arch, the germ of Gothic architecture. Slim graceful pillars were taught to support enormous weights by means of converging groins, and to distribute the strain of flying arches and supporting buttresses. Heavy walls gave way to beautiful windows, oppressive sense of weight to a soaring sense of the achievement of art, expressing itself in the loftiness of nave and transept and in the sublimity of spires.

Remember the Found Party of the W.C.T.U. Home, Ida Street, on Tuesday, October 10, 3 p.m.

Workmen Artists
Gothic architecture had been attempted in modern times but modern Gothic seemed cold and truly inhuman. This was because modern ideas had imposed symmetry upon Gothic style. The life of the old cathedrals lay in the varied personalities which each part revealed. Great architects designed and superintended, but each workman was an artist, and built and carved his own talent and his own inspiration into what he touched. Not two Gothic cathedrals could be found that were alike, while parts of the same one were wholly different. Even Notre Dame de Paris, while a marvel of balanced proportions, had one porch wider than another, one tower narrower than its twin, one statute less on one side than on the other.

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52 weeks to the year for three years equals 156 weeks and at 17 lbs. of washing per week at \$1, the cost to you for the three years would be

\$156.00

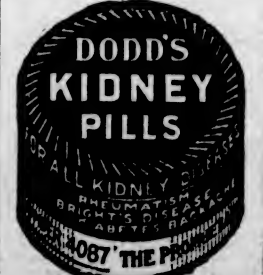
Total Saving in Dollars and Cents (and assuredly a terrific saving in labor) comes to

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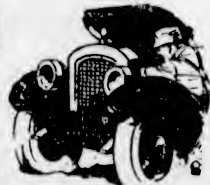
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SEDIMENT IN OIL CAUSE OF CARBON

Better Grade of Oil Is Always Cheaper
In Long Run to Car Driver—
Cheap Oils Dangerous

Many combustion engineers today say that the "carbon knock" which sounds like the beating of a tin pan on the inside of your engine as you go up hill in your automobile, is due to high explosives in your gasoline, declares a local garage man. These high explosives are much more powerful than gasoline vapor. It is the theory of these engineers that carbon knocks are caused about as follows:

First, the motorist uses a too rich mixture, which causes excess carbon. Then he fills up his engine with low-grade oil. This oil fails to hold the piston seal and large quantities of it are sucked up into the firing chamber, where it burns and forms carbon.

As carbon forms the combustion area is decreased and this, of course, in turn increases the pressure on the compression stroke. Under this increased pressure the gasoline of today breaks down and forms minute quantities of acetylene. The heat of compression explodes this acetylene and gives you the "pinking" of which most of us complain so bitterly.

Of course this theory has not been and probably cannot be proved, but it has been advanced by one of the greatest engineers.

Whatever the reason, everyone knows, however, that carbon makes a knock, and that knocking tends seriously to injure an engine. Since most motorists use a mixture of gasoline and oil, we all know, also, that most carbon is caused by inferior oil. Such oil breaks down readily. It produces a large proportion of its bulk in black sediment which has no lubricating value. This sediment crowds out the good oil from the bearings and other fast-moving parts. Friction and wear result, the engine overheats, carbon forms much more rapidly—serious trouble is begun.

Improvements in the refining of oil have made it possible, however, to develop lubricants which produce almost no sediment.

NEW ALCOHOLIC FUEL MIXTURE HAS ADVANTAGE

Consult-General A. Cavalli reports that an alcohol mixture may be used successfully as a motor fuel and at a lower cost than gasoline, according to tests recently completed by the Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The experiments were made with two Benz cars, weighing 2,150 kilos each, over a distance of 45.1 kilometres, in competition with a light American car weighing 830 kilos using gasoline.

The first received twenty litres of a mixture of 65 parts alcohol (95 degrees), 25 parts of ether, 9.5 parts of kerosene, and 0.5 parts of pyridine. The second car received the same amount of a mixture composed of 83 parts alcohol (95 degrees), 10 parts of ether, 5 parts of kerosene and 2 parts of pyridine.

The first car made an easy start and an easy run; the second had difficulty in starting, and the motor ran smoothly only at the end of the trip. The consumption of the first car was 95.5 cubic centimetres of the alcohol mixture per kilometre; that of the second, 120 cubic centimetres. The American car consumed 126 cubic centimetres of gasoline per kilometre for the same distance.

The selling price of alcohol at the Campos sugar mills in Brazil averages 27 cents per gallon, while the price of gasoline is 45 cents. This price for alcohol seems to be sufficiently remunerative and, considering that it is made from sugar cane residue, the cost of production should not materially increase. To avoid motor modifications, the alcoholic mixture should be standardized to about the same power as gasoline.

When Brakes Go Wrong
The only safe move if a car should stop or stall while going up a hill and the brakes refuse to hold, would be to back the car, crosswise over the road, steering the rear end towards a bank or curve. This should be done immediately the car comes to a standstill; not after it has started backward down the hill.

A NEW DEVICE

A new device, known as the Universal Signal System, is available to the rear and front of automobiles, giving positive warning by illuminating a flash light danger signal with the inscribed words, left, stop, right, forward, backing-up light, and licence light, has proven its efficiency in mastering the stress of worry that all motorists have so long dreaded.

The simplicity of construction, yet durable and efficient, has been the greatest consideration with the Universal Signal, eliminating as many working parts as possible. The signal is enclosed in one unit, each having separate compartments, with a series of small voltage lights, yet through continual use will not put any strain on or damage the battery. To eliminate arcing, a specially designed four-way positive ball socket switch has been patented as part of the system, which is easily operated by a slight touch of the finger, making contact or releasing and finding its neutral position automatically.

The switch is attachable to the steering column, under the steering wheel, easy to reach and operated under the same habit as shifting gears.

The facing of the switch and signal are embossed and nickel plated, making them very ornamental, and at the same time a very moderately priced article.

Territorial rights are now open in Canada. Representatives will be in Victoria the first of the week. Replies treated confidentially. Box 4343, Colonist.

(Adv.)

NEW IDEAS IN CHAINS SPELL SAFETY FIRST

Ease in attaching skid chains, security after attachment, greater gripping ability, are three ideas introduced in the manufacture of the latest chain products for automobile tires.

All have the main purpose in mind of making touring over muddy roads or wet pavements safer and less troublesome.

Actual experience gave a whole-sale grocery salesman an idea for a skid chain, for the patent rights of which he says he has had an offer of \$100,000.

The salesman is Raymond L. Pepper, of Fairmont, W. Va. He had to make daily trips over the rough West Virginia hill roads and on rainy days was stuck many a time in the mud. He slipped and skidded over these highways until the big idea came to him.

It was the manufacture of a skid chain with two additional chains passing through the cross-links along each side of the tire. The additional chain lines proved a great help in getting Pepper out of the mud and up the slippery hills. He has patented the idea and is manufacturing the chain.

Better grip is also included in the design of two popular chains, but the chief novelty about these consists in a lever-like arrangement by which it is easier to attach the chain to the tire.

By the attachment the chain is pulled tight and locked securely.

SAYS OUTLOOK GOOD

PACKARD CHIEF LOOKS FOR NO PRICE CUTTING WAR

Some Reductions Are Due to Readjustments Resulting From Market Conditions

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—Price reductions made recently by several automobile manufacturing companies do not mean the automobile industry is entering into a price-cutting war, asserts Alvan Macaulay, president of the Packard Motor Car Company.

"The continuance of the demand for automotive vehicles, which ordinarily should show some signs of decrease, indicates," he said, "that the current year will be one of the largest in the history of the business."

"It is quite incorrect to interpret the price readjustments recently made by certain manufacturers as being the first moves in a general price war."

"These readjustments will not be general, but will be confined, I should say, to those companies whose prices were named early in the year and before the trend of labor and material costs was fully understood and the effects of large production became clearly apparent."

"Now that these conditions are established, the savings are being passed along to the consumer. This is characteristic of the automobile industry today."

"In the case of such companies as Packard, whose prices were fixed more recently and which took into account large volume and lower production costs, readjustments are not to be expected."

"Particular significance, I think, should be given to the fact that announcements of these price adjustments were made at this time. This means that the largest factories in the industry believe that the current volume of business is not a temporary development but that it will continue for many months to come. Further, it registers their conviction that coal and rail strikes will either be settled before serious harm is done to the industry or that their continuance will not destroy the activity of the automobile business."

MOTOR NOTES

The Morley-Pauline Rubber Company, Vancouver Island distributors for Firestone tires, announced last week that with the Canadian factory opening at Hamilton, Ontario, September 15, tires and tubes have been revised to compete with other Canadian tires. The new factory is not yet running at full capacity, but will be doing so before the end of the year.

The Hevercomb Motor Company, local Oldsmobile distributors, are installing free-of-charge, Victoria name plates for both front and rear of car.

Mr. Fred Honey, formerly of H. A. Davie, Limited, is now selling Dodge cars at Redlands, California. Reports from the South state that Fred has been "doing all kinds of business." Mr. Harry Moore, well known in automobile circles here, is also in the South, running a garage at Los Angeles.

Mr. Tom Lumsden, one of Victoria's automobile tire experts, says that during the past month business has picked up considerably. Local motorists are getting their tires into shape for the winter months.

TIRE VALVE CAP AVOIDS TROUBLE

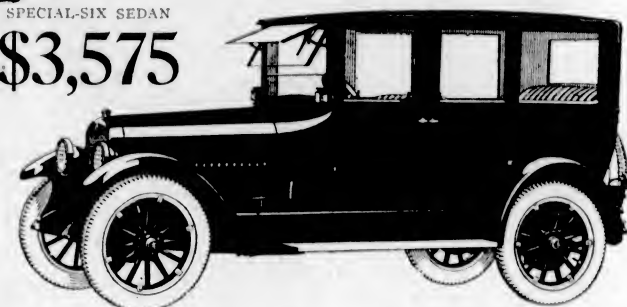
Don't make the mistake of taking it for granted that it makes little difference whether or not a cap is used on the tire valve and when a cap is lost use the tire without one. This idea is entirely erroneous and motorists who do not use the valve cap can expect valve trouble.

When the cap is not used there is every probability that sand and dirt will work down into the valve and ultimately produce a leak. While a tire remains inflated this dirt in some cases may do no harm.

But when a new inflation is made the pump drives the dirt down into the valve and makes an air-tight connection almost impossible.

"Built in Canada"

Studebaker
SPECIAL-SIX SEDAN
\$3,575



Judge Its Quality—Then Price

There's something alluring about the Studebaker Special-Six Sedan. You notice it when you pass one on the street. It grows on you as you examine the car's details. It becomes even more pronounced when you take the wheel and drive it.

No wonder the Special-Six Sedan carries such an appeal! Its beauty of line, finish and appointments fascinates you. The delightful harmony of color in the upholstery, the completeness of the appointments and the soft carpeting afford real elegance—and at a new low price.

The body is a striking example of the handcraft of Studebaker artisans. Built in Studebaker plants where the coachmaker's art has been handed down from father to son for more than two generations.

It is mounted on the same dependable Special-Six chassis that has added new fame to the name Studebaker wherever cars are known.

Compare its appearance, its endurance records, its comfort, its equipment and its recognized reliability with any car within hundreds of dollars of its price. Judge it on quality first—then, price—because price alone is no indication of its intrinsic value.

You can have confidence in the quality of Studebaker cars—in the 70 years of business success and manufacturing integrity back of them—and in the sterling dollar-for-dollar value built into them.

The name Studebaker on your car insures satisfaction!

EQUIPMENT

Windshield wiper
Exhaust heater
Courtesy light
Jeweled eight-day clock
Cowl ventilator
Third-proof transmission lock
Rain visor
Opalescent corner lights
Variable headlights
Artistic coach lamps
Four doors that swing wide open
Simple automatic window lift raise or lower plate-glass windows

MODELS AND PRICES—f.o.b. Victoria, B.C.

LIGHT SIX	SPECIAL SIX	BIG SIX
5-Pass., 112" W.B., 40 H.P.	5-Pass., 119" W.B., 50 H.P.	7-Pass., 126" W.B., 60 H.P.
Touring.....\$1,675	Touring.....\$2,195	Touring.....\$2,750
Modeler (3-Pass.).....1,675	Modeler (3-Pass.).....2,195	Modeler (3-Pass.).....2,750
Coupe-Modeler.....2,195	Coupe-Modeler (4-Pass.).....2,195	Coupe-Modeler (4-Pass.).....2,750
Sedan.....2,685	Sedan.....3,575	Sedan.....4,085

Cord Tires Standard Equipment

JAMESON & WILLIS, LTD.

740 Broughton Street

Phone 2246

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

USED CAR SALE

Dealers in



Durant Cars

McLaughlin Special, 1920 model: 7 passenger, in first-class condition \$1,500
Overland, 1918 model, in good running order and good tires, new top.....\$500
Gray-Dort Special, 1921 model; all good tires, wind deflectors and bumper; in good condition. For quick sale.....\$750
McLaughlin Special, in the best of condition; new tires, spotlight, etc. A snap at.....\$1,200

Atkinson Motor Co., Ltd.

Cor. Vancouver and Collinson

Phone 2983

REVISION OF PRICES

Firestone
TIRES AND TUBES

Heavy Oversize 30 x 3 1/4 Fabric Tire.....\$12.00
Other Sizes Standard Canadian List—Ask Your Dealer

MORLEY-PAULINE RUBBER CO.

1115 Blanshard Street

Firestone Distributors

Phone 4747

LARGE INCREASE IN TOURIST TRAFFIC

Returns compiled by the Canadian Department of Customs indicate a 44 per cent increase of motor traffic into Canada. Automobiles entering Canada for touring purposes during the last calendar year totalled 417,245, compared with 287,300 for the previous calendar year.

Of the total number of cars registered in the last calendar year, 415,974 remained in the Dominion for less than one month and 2,311 for more than one month but less than six months. The parks branch of the De-

partment of the Interior has calculated that this motor traffic represents an expenditure in Canada of more than \$101,000,000, and it is estimated by the same authority that on a basis of 5 per cent "improved roads are worth over two billion dollars, without taking into account the service they render Canadians themselves."

The parks branch estimate of expenditure in Canada by motor tourists is based on a stay of seven days for the larger number of cars and thirty days for the smaller number, while the daily expenditure for the former is put at \$25 and \$20 for the latter.

The registrations in the different provinces were as follows: Nova

Scotia, 223; Prince Edward Island, 23; New Brunswick, 1,826; Quebec, 43,264; Ontario, 427,293; Manitoba, 3,080; Saskatchewan, 427; Alberta, 363; British Columbia, 25,957.

Driving in Mud
When driving through deep mud, the most important thing to remember is to go slowly. If an accident to the car and to others that may be passing by is to be avoided. Play safe, and travel through the mud in low gear. If the car stops, back a few feet, engage a forward speed and drive ahead again.

AUTOMOBILE PRICES NOW AT LOW LEVEL

Statistician Proves That Motor Cars
Drop Comparatively Lower Than
Other Commodities

Automobiles at present are extremely low in price compared with wages and all other commodities, according to a statement by a motor statistician. The statement was prepared to give a true and official statement of the matter, which has been the object of considerable discussion lately.

In arriving at his conclusions he took the average price of ten standard makes of cars from 1913 to the present time; the price of commodities as furnished by the U.S. Department of Labor, and the wages paid labor as furnished by the New York state labor department.

Using 1913 as the 100 per cent basis, he found that automobile prices fell to 76 per cent in 1914, that they then rose consistently until 1921, when they reached their peak of 105 per cent. They fell, beginning

with 1921, and the fall has been continuous, until now they are less than 80 per cent of the 1913 figures.

The price of all commodities fell slightly in 1914, but in 1915 they began to ascend rapidly, until in 1917 they were 130 per cent above 1913 prices. In 1920 they reached their peak at 240 per cent, and have since fallen until they are now 140 per cent above the 1913 level.

Wages Rise

Wages also began to rise in 1915, but their ascent was less rapid than the prices of all commodities. The wage peak was reached in 1920 at 220 per cent of the 1913 basis, and then a descent began. This descent has now brought wages to 190 per cent of the 1913 level, showing that as wages rose slower than average prices they are also falling slower.

Ending this discussion he says: "What of the future? For several months, basic commodities have shown a tendency to rise in price—and this is true, not only of the United States, but of many foreign countries. Greater employment and rising prices will tend to check the decline in wages. Reduced volume of business as a result of the approach of winter, with scarcity of coal and traffic congestion, will all operate to increase factory costs.

"We believe that the price trend of basic commodities will be upward for many months to come, that the downward trend in automobile prices is practically over; that motor car prices today are lower than economic conditions warrant.

"We expect to witness in a few months an upward movement in the average price of motor vehicles. Automobiles have gone the limit in price deflation; they constitute one of the very few manufactured products that are selling below pre-war levels. Buyers of motor cars at present prices are getting full value for the money spent."

CANADIANS PAY BIG SUM IN LICENCES

Statistics of Number of Motor Vehicles
in Canada Reflect Expansion
of Industry

Statistics of the numbers of motor vehicles registered in the different Provinces reflect both the expansion of the automobile industry in Canada, and the necessary importations of automobiles and parts from abroad, says A. W. Campbell, chief commissioner of highways for the Dominion in a report just issued from Ottawa. The number of motor vehicles registered in 1921 was 463,348, Mr. Campbell gives these interesting facts:

The automotive transport industry is just beginning to be a factor in the transportation of passengers and freight in this country. Railways have found that the handling of less than car-load lots of freight is often unprofitable business; and it follows commercial motor trucks are being used in greater numbers to carry lighter shipments of property between some of the larger centres served by adequately surfaced highways.

The development of these industries is inseparably related to the condition of the main avenues of business travel in the Dominion. Such developments are, however, of secondary importance to the impetus given to basic industries such as agriculture, in its varied branches, particularly dairying, to increase output.

The revenues from motor vehicle registration, licences, etc., are being applied, after the cost of administration, by the different Provinces towards the financing of the cost of constructing, improving and maintaining of roads. It may be further observed that in most of the Provinces such revenues are being devoted towards the raising of funds to encourage the construction and improvement of main and market roads. All the Provinces are now operating under this Act, and at the close of the fiscal year, 1921-22, about a quarter of the appropriation had been paid on account of forty per cent of the "actual necessary and reasonable cost" of a selected system of connected roads. The Provinces collected during the year the sum total of \$7,669,493 from motor vehicle licences. The increase over the preceding year amounts to \$1,653,605, or 27 per cent, as against an increase 11.7 per cent over the year 1920, in the total number of motor vehicles registered.

In the case of four of the Provinces, the same basis of licence fee is used for both passenger and commercial.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM AUTO RACING

Races More Than Mere Exhibitions
of Mechanical Speed and Human
Nerve and Endurance.

Automobile races are a good deal more than mere exhibitions of mechanical speed and human nerve and endurance. In reality such contests are exceedingly useful in proving principles of design and construction and in testing out features which in their more sober application to every-day touring benefit millions of motorists.

Here is one example coming from the mouth of Ralph Mulford, dean of racing drivers: In covering the 500 miles of the Indianapolis Speedway race, the present racing motor of 183 cubic inches piston displacement consumes just as much gasoline as the engine of 450 or even 600 cubic inches.

Which, if you give the matter some thought, is not surprising, strange as it may appear at first blush. For while it is true that the smaller cylinder requires less gas to fill it, it also is a fact that its piston will have to reciprocate considerably faster, which in turn means that in order to cover a given distance a certain quantity of fuel is required, whether the space in which it is converted into power be large or small.

Food for thought is also found in the fact that Tommy Milton's eight-cylinder motor used not a single carburetor, but eight of them, one for each cylinder. Murphy, on the other hand, used four carburetors for his eight-cylinder motor, while employing eight carburetors in his board track racer in which the speeds attained are even greater than those in his achievement on the rougher Indianapolis course.

This brings out another statement of Mulford's to the effect that the

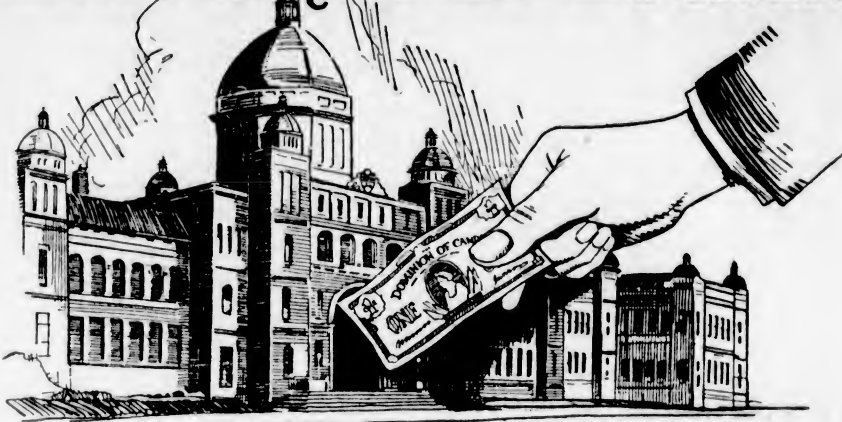
car of the future will have no carburetor at all. Years ago European manufacturers of multi-cylindered aviation engines applied the fuel injection principles of the Diesel engine in modified form to high-speed airplane motors in which the gasoline, instead of being passed through a carburetor, was injected into the cylinder in exact quantities by a positive pump at the moment when the piston had compressed a volume of pure air. An arrangement of this sort may introduce what at present are regarded as complications, but it can-

not be denied that with it fuel control is infinitely more flexible and finer than is possible with the best of carburetors. After all, there is more than surface truth in the statement that automobiles are saddled with two brutal devices, one being the sliding-gear transmission and the other the conventional carburetor—Motor Life.

Valve Timing

One of the principal causes of poor work of an engine is improper valve timing.

Your Right as a Purchaser



WHEN purchasing any article of merchandise you, as purchaser, are entitled to know what happens to your money. Who gets it? Where does it go? Are you through paying when you have paid? As a citizen you hope to participate in the country's prosperity when it is prosperous. Whether you like it or not you must carry your share of the burden of depression when hard times set in. Every day's unemployment costs you something just as certainly as it distresses the man who is unemployed. Not only is the productive capacity of the unemployed man wasted, but his actual maintenance is subtracted from the public wealth.

By wisely directing your purchases you can do much to eliminate unemployment in the community in which you live. When the article you purchase is gasoline or any of the other products of petroleum, it is well to remember that the money spent for Imperial Oil Products stays right here in British Columbia, where a very large percentage of your dollar goes directly into the hands of employees who are citizens of British Columbia, enjoying good wages, reasonable hours, regular employment under fair conditions, who are bringing up families in homes of the kind British Columbians should inhabit and whose purchasing power per capita is away above the average in this or any other country.

When you send your gasoline dollar speeding on its way it is well to remember that Imperial employees are full-fledged citizens who assume their full share of the costs and responsibilities of citizenship. Almost all of them are Imperial stock holders and home owners as well as employees. Under the terms of their employment they are protected by sick benefits, group insurance, annuities for time-expired men. In life and in death, in sickness and in health they are self-sufficient and self-sustaining. When you buy the products of their hands and brains, you have paid in full. There is no aftermath of taxes for old men's homes or indigent institutions for any of these. You can rest easily in the assurance that you have spent your money in a direction that will help to make British Columbia prosperous.

The products these men create have no superior in the petroleum world to-day. Imperial Polarine Motor Oils, Imperial Premier Gasoline, Imperial Royalite Coal Oil, Imperial Distillate, are at the very top of their class. You serve yourself doubly when you choose Imperial Products—You get dependable products and you promote local prosperity.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

British Columbia Sales Branch

SMYTHE STREET

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Phone Sey. 7191

Willard SERVICE STATION

Concerning Electrical and Battery Troubles

After making a FREE examination, we tell you:
WHEN IT WILL be fixed,
WHAT IT WILL cost,
THE RESULTS to expect.
Also that if the results are not as we claim, we make no charge.
If these terms appeal to you, see

Minty and White

Electrical Specialists on Cars
WILLARD SERVICE STATION
1819 Douglas Phone 1575

Automobile Trimming Painting

Auto Tops, Springs and Wheels
Made to Order
Repairs a Speciality

JOHN MESTON
1407-13
Broad
Street
Phone 3212

GAS

Is being saved by Rod's Vapouriser and
Detonator on local cars as follows:

Make of Car	Wages
Gray-Dorr	33 1/2%
Chevrolet 490	33 1/2%
Dodge Bros.	27%
Metropolitan Master Six	27%
Metropolitan Light Six	25%
Ford	20%
Chevrolet Baby Grand	14%
Studebaker Special Six	6%

Fitted while you wait to any make.
If Not Satisfied, Money Returned in 10 Days
Patents Pending

Also Fully Equipped Machine Shop, manned
by trained mechanics, for repairs.

The Mechanical
Motor Works, Ltd.
1834 Oak Bay Ave., Victoria Phone 5964

Factory Service and Parts

Delco
Klaxon
Remy
Attwater-
Kent
Auto-Lite
and
Willard

Rolfe Electric and Battery Co., Ltd.

Yates Street at Quadra
Day Phone - - - - 7290
Night Phone
3785R and 4638R

LOCAL MECHANICS OPEN REPAIR SHOP

Oliver Crowther and William Burley
Open Garage at 721 Johnson Street
—All Kinds of Work Handled.

Mr. Oliver Crowther and Mr. William T. Burley, both well-known local automobile mechanics, have opened a garage at 721 Johnson Street and will handle all kinds of motor work, specializing in Packard.

McLaughlin, Chevrolet and Ford repairs.

"We are open for business and are ready to handle any kind of automobile repairs no matter how large or small," said Mr. Crowther yesterday. "Both of us have been in the motor business for many years and have had considerable experience with all makes of cars."

Mr. Crowther is a native son and for the past fifteen years has been employed by Thomas Flimley, Limited, in the repair department. Mr.

Burley learned his trade in the Old Country under English engineers. There is very little that Mr. Burley does not know about automobiles. For the past three years he has been employed by H. A. Davis, Limited, local McLaughlin-Buick distributors.

Use of Clutch

It is bad practice to allow the clutch to engage suddenly. This causes strains on the entire mechanism. The clutch should always be allowed to engage slowly.

MESSRS.
STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.
Duly instructed by G. Trussell, Esq.,
will sell by Public Auction at his
residence, 47 Howe Street, on
Tuesday, October 10th
at 2 o'clock, the whole of his
**Household Furniture
and Effects**

Including:
DRAWING ROOM—Upright Piano
in Mahogany Case by Kohler & Campbell
of New York, Piano Stool, Cabinet
Grafonola with Records, Inlaid
Marquetry Table with Ormolu
Mounts, Mahogany Floor Lamp, Deep
Stuffed Arm Chair, Jardiniere and
Stand, Mahogany Stand, Smoker's
Companion, Ornaments, Cocoa Set,
Portieres, Curtains, Pictures, Rug,
Ax Carpet, etc.
DINING ROOM—Fumed Oak Dining
Table, Set of Fumed Oak Dining
Furniture, Davenport Bed
Lounge, Mah. Secretaire, Wedgwood
Tea Set, Tray, Curtains, Conzeum
Rug, etc.
KITCHEN—"Super" Range, Al.
Cooking Utensils, Drophead Wheel
& Wilson Sewing Machine, Kitchen
Tables and Chairs, Brooms, Mops,
Wicker, Glassware, Groceries, Home
Made Jams, Boiler, Lawn Mower,
Hose, Garden Tools, Wood, etc.
BEDROOM—Double Brass Bed-
stead, Spring and Top Mattresses,
Bureau, Mata, Washstand, etc.
Take the Cook Street car to Howe
Street.

On view Monday afternoon from 2
o'clock.
For further particulars apply to
The Auctioneer: Stewart Williams
410-411 Sayward Bldg., Phone 1324

MESSRS.
STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.
Duly instructed by Mrs. I. W. Powell
will sell by Public Auction at her
residence, 2104 Central Ave., Oak
Bay, on
Wednesday, October 11th
at 1:30, the remainder of her
**Household Furniture
and Effects**

Including:
DRAWING ROOM—An Upright
Grand Piano in Mahogany Case by
Craig, Montreal, Piano Stool, Tete-a-
Tete Settee, Upholstered Ch. Chairs,
Ebonized Ch. Table, Music Cabinet,
Ebonized Screen with Tapestry Panel,
Heavy Brass Fender, Fire Irons and
Hose, 2 Colored Venetian Photos,
Ornaments, Handsome Oriental Rug
17 ft. 2 in. by 17 ft. 10 in., etc.
DINING ROOM—Massive Ebonized
Walnut Dining Table (6 ft. by 17 ft.),
Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, 12 Stun-
dard and 1 Arm Walnut Dining Room
Chairs up, back and seat, etc. Red
Morocco, Couch on suite, very hand-
some Set of Venetian Table Glass
consisting of upwards of 250 pieces,
Ornaments, Carpet, etc.
HALL—Ebonized Hall Rack, Ebon-
ized Hall Chair, Large Mirror in Wal-
nut Frame, Library Step Chair, a
quantity of Ax. Hall and Chair Car-
pet, etc.
STUDY—Oak Library Table, Mo-
rocco Leather Arm Chair, Sectional
and other Bookcases, Round Mirror
in Ebonized Frame, Ch. Table, Orna-
ments, Brussels Carpet, etc.
BEDROOMS—Double Brass Bed-
stead, Springs and Top Mattresses,
Walnut Bureau, Chest of Drawers,
Walnut Wardrobe, Mahogany Bureau
and Wardrobe on suite, Oak Ward-
robe, Oak Ch. Table, Carpets, Rug,
etc.
KITCHEN—"Monarch" Range,
Kitchen Table and Chairs, Cooking
Utensils, Range, Lawn Mower, Hose,
Garden Tools, etc.
On view Tuesday afternoon from 2
o'clock.
Take the Cook Street car to the
Terminus and walk down Victoria
Ave. to Central.

For further particulars apply to
The Auctioneer: Stewart Williams
410-411 Sayward Bldg., Phone 1324

MESSRS.
STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.
Duly instructed will sell by Public
Auction at 1321 Government Street,
near Johnson Street, on
Thursday, October 12th
at 1:30, a quantity of
**Household Furniture
and Effects**

Including a nearly new Walnut Dining
Room Suite, comprising Ex. Table
and 4 Dining with leather seats, Brass
Bedsteads and Mattresses, Oak Buf-
fets, Chiffoniers, Washstands, Bur-
eau, Ch. Chairs, Ranges, Crockery,
Glassware, Jam, Tinned Meats, and
other goods too numerous to mention.
Full list later.
We can take further entries for this
sale.
For further particulars apply to
The Auctioneer: Stewart Williams
410-411 Sayward Bldg., Phone 1324

City Market Auction
Gidney & Quagliotti
Phone:
2481, Office: 4131H, Res.: 1535, Res.
840 Elgin Street.

Notice—J. H. Brathwaite has no further
connection with the above men-
tioned business.

Regular Auction Sales
Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 P.M.
Wednesdays Evenings, 8 o'clock

For our afternoon auction sales we
are able to handle all kinds of Cattle
and Live Stock generally, Automobiles
and Trailers, Horses, Carriages,
Barns, Etc. For our evening sales we
specialize in Dressed Poultry,
Fruits, Vegetables, Etc., Furniture,
Hadding, Rugs, Small Tools, Etc.
As valuations of goods of any kind,
at your disposal at all times. Ap-
pointments for private sales of goods
and furniture arranged.

A. G. GIDNEY
Auctioneer

The Victoria Bedding Specialist

G.H. Pledger

1600 DOUGLAS STREET
The Home of Resthaven Mattresses
Special of 1 Week Only
40 All-White Full Mattresses—This is a
cheap lot, and must be sold at this
special price. \$9.85
all sizes. If you need sleep, consult
G. H. PLEDGER
Phone 1978 Res. 4215

SALE
At 115 Olive Street
**Superior Furniture and
Choice Piano**
**New Range, Fine Chick-
ens Etc.**
On Wednesday at 1:30
McCloy & Co.

Auctioneers
Duly instructed by Mr. Cordner, will
sell as above, including High Class
"Norman, New York" Upright Cab-
inet Grand Piano, full trichord, re-
peating action and case like new (cost
\$150), Solid Mahogany Hocker (cost
\$55 recently), Mahogany Music Cab-
inet, Quartered Oak Centre Tables,
Pictures, Engravings, Ornaments,
Glass and China, Oak Extension
Table, Buffet, Oak Chairs, Sanitary
Couch, Open Heater, Axminster and
other good Rugs, Hair Carpet, Lin-
oleum, Domestic Sewing Machine,
White Bedroom Set with Vanity
Dressing Table, good Clean Bed with
Felt Mattresses, Oak Bedroom Chairs
and Tables, Ironers and Chiffoniers,
Pulley, 30 Yearling Wyanndotties, etc.
Take the Cook Street car to Olive
Street.
On view Tuesday afternoon and
Monday of sale. Everything beauti-
fully clean.

McCloy & Co.
Auctioneers Phone 1331

SALE
At 115 Olive Street
Household Furniture
and Effects
On Thursday at 1:30
McCloy & Co.

Auctioneers Phone 1331
Within McCloy's Auction Hall, 760
Pandora (Corner Blandford)
Several Pieces Old Country China
and Plate (full particulars later).
Note—Furniture, etc., for inclu-
sion in this sale will be received up
to 4 p.m. Wednesday.

MESSRS. ROBERTS & MELLOR
Auctioneers Phone 2476

Thursday, October 12
at 1:30
**Household Furniture
and Effects**

Full particulars later or from
The Auctioneers
ROBERTS & MELLOR
136 Fort Street, Phone 2476.

MAYNARD & SONS
Auctioneers

Instructed by the owners, we will sell
at our Salesroom, 727-733 Pandora
Avenue, on
Wednesday, 1:30,
**High Class Furniture
and Furnishings**

Included in the above will be an
Almost New Everson Upright Piano
in Mahogany with Rondo, Large Col-
umbia cabinet Gramophone (in Ma-
hogany) with 60 Records, also Large
Automatic Cabinet Gramophone with
Records (this machine plays 12 re-
cords automatically without stopping),
3 National Cash Registers, Large
Plush Uph. Settee suitable for hotel
rooms, Jacobean Design Dining
Room Suite, White Rotary D.H. Sew-
ing Machine, Wilton Rugs, Oak Roll
Top Office Desk, also good Bedroom
Furniture, Kitchen Ware, Arcadian
and other Ranges, etc.
Also in the morning in our Stock
Yards, at 11 o'clock, First Lot of Fur-
niture, Kitchen Ware, Crockery,
Cordials and Hens, Trailer for Auto.

Full particulars will appear later.
Also in the morning in our Stock
Yards, at 11 o'clock, First Lot of Fur-
niture, Kitchen Ware, Crockery,
Cordials and Hens, Trailer for Auto.

MAYNARD & SONS
Auctioneers Phone 837

SALE
O'BRIEN & CO.

Duly instructed by owners, will sell
by public auction at their rooms,
726 View Street
Tuesday, October 10th
Commencing 1:30
**Very Fine Mendelssohn
Piano, Household
Furniture**
and Effects.

We are open to receive goods for
this auction sale up to Tuesday morn-
ing.
NO JUNK
Now on view.
For particulars apply
O'BRIEN & CO.
Auctioneers
726 View Phone 3013 or 7167

BARTHOLOMEW'S
FURNITURE FURNITURE
ANTIQUE ANTIQUE

PIANOS TO RENT
Phone 2272 and 1611

FURNITURE SNAPS
Brussels State Carpet, 8 1/2 yds. x 12 1/2
300 Brussels Square to match. \$12.50
A Cheap Dining Suite for sale. \$5.00
Walnut Bed, Box Spring, Dresser. \$5.00
Set Mission Oak Dining Chairs. \$5.00
A Dining Chair, Mission Style. \$2.00
Large Mission Oak Library Table. \$15.00
Chest of Drawers, Mission Style. \$10.00
4 x 8 ft. 30.00
Dressers, all kinds of, \$10 to 15.00
Mahogany Bed Head, with mirror. \$15.00
Chest of Drawers, strongly built. \$15.00
If you need furniture—You need us.

British Furniture Mart
211 Feet from the waterfront. Phone 2272
If you need furniture—You need us.

RELIABLE SERVICE
Removals by Bear or Contract

Finance and Commerce

DEALINGS IRREGULAR ON STOCK MARKET

Standard Oil Shares Centre of Another
Bullish Demonstration—Foreign
Exchange Better

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Dealings in
today's brief stock market session
were irregular and well above those
of recent half-holiday sessions.
Standard Oil shares were the cen-
tre of another bullish demonstration,
New Jersey being pushed up to
22 3/4 and closing at a net gain of
7 1/2 on the day. Standard of Cal-
ifornia, which has been in free supply
of late, was pushed up to 22 3/4 and
closed at a net gain of 1 1/2 on the
day. A run-in of the shorts resulted
in a net gain of 3 1/2 for Mexican
Petroleum. Sinclair was again ac-
tive, while the preferred moved up
two points to 44 1/2. Ten shares
of Atlantic Refining Company stock,
another member of the Standard Oil
group, were sold at \$1,300 each, an
advance of \$55 over the previous
sales.

The market's first reaction to the
order preventing transportation of
liquor on ships entering American
ports was an active selling of ship-
ping stocks, but there was good news
of a suspension of the order, and
speculation and the losses were held
within 1 1/2 points.

Coppers displayed a reactionary
tendency, Utah dropping 1 3/8. In-
spiration 1 3/4, and Butte Copper
and Zinc, Anaconda and Kennecott
declining fractionally.

Equipment lost ground on real-
ising sales. American Car 1 and
American and Baldwin Locomotives
fractionally.

Total sales were 456,000 shares.
Foreign exchange rates were bet-
ter, despite the more threatening
news from the Near East. Demand
for sterling crossed \$242 for a net gain
of more than a point, and improve-
ment also took place in most of the
European issues.

German marks, however, fell to
4 1/4 cents a hundred, another new
low record.

Decrease in Loans
The Clearing House statement
showed a decrease of \$7,707,000 in
loans and discounts of member
banks, as compared with a decrease
of \$1,248,000 the week before, and
the reserve of member banks in the
Federal Reserve Bank decreased
\$19,770,000, or 10 per cent.

There was a decrease also of \$58,973,000 in
net demand deposits, making the
demand reserve \$486,015,000, or
\$1,648,650 below that of the week
before.

Bond trading was fairly active to-
day and the market irregular. For-
eign issues were slightly lower on
Near Eastern news, while a few do-
mestic securities registered small
advances. Total sales, par value,
were \$7,459,000.

(Published by Burdick Brothers, Limited)

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Close
Allied Pk. Co.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Wire	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Silver	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Gold	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Platinum	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Palladium	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Rhodium	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Iridium	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Osmium	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Vanadium	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Manganese	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Chromium	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Cobalt	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Silver	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Gold	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Platinum	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
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Am. Cobalt	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4

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WINNIEPUGO GRAIN MARKET

WINNIEPUGO, Oct. 7.—There was a broad,
active trade during today's short session of
the local wheat market and prices were
higher. On the advance there was a lot of
what for sale but the market appeared to be
easily absorbed by an excellent class of
buyers in all positions. Shipper and
exporters were the best buyers. It being re-
ported that some shippers had been
worked overnight. It was also understood
that the local market was part of an order
of 1,000,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat. The
advance was 1/4 cent higher. After
opening fractionally higher, all months
readily advanced and closed at rates rang-
ing from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents, with October
leading.

